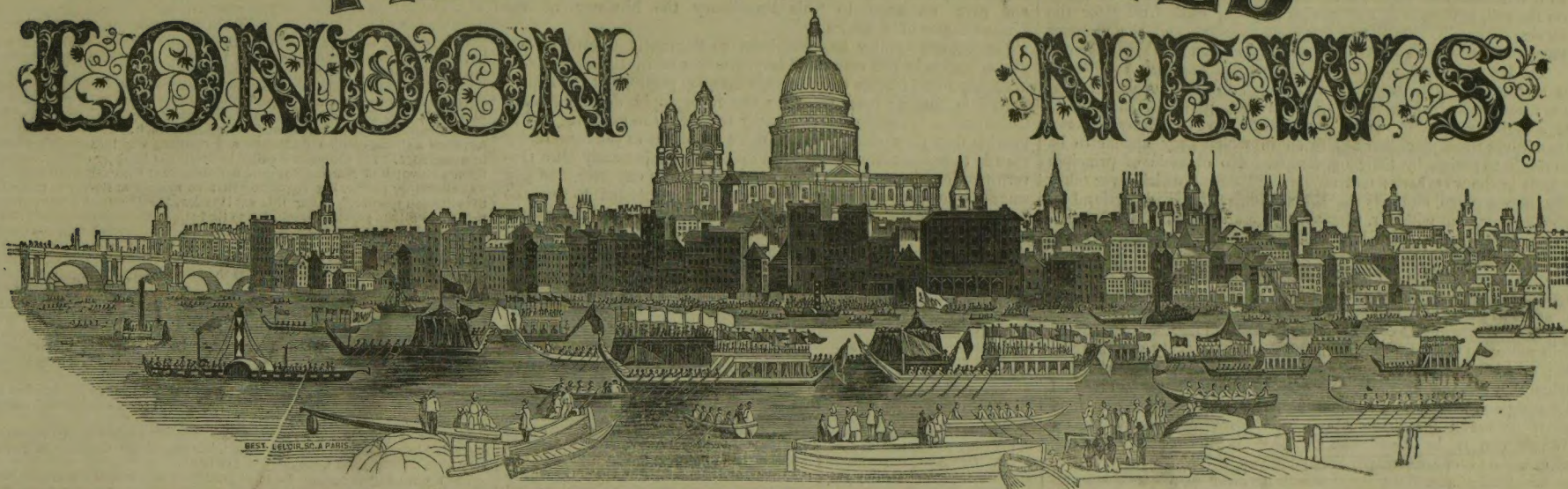


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 266.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

COLONISATION.

It is becoming quite certain that, on most of the principal questions of the day, the Conservatives are prepared to do more than the Whigs; Mr. Roebuck's illustration of "Robert chalking higher than John," is daily becoming more applicable. It is not exactly as it should be; it induces two painful doubts: the first, as to the perfect sincerity of one party; the second, of the political courage and capacity of the other. Why is it that, as *doctrinaires*, as men of theory, the Whigs are in the right course so much sooner than their opponents, and yet so seldom work out their own views into practice? Is it fate, or a metaphysical defect? They seem to suffer more from official torpor and apathy than any other men; and, as soon as they get into a position to do more than oppose, they fail in making the most of the opportunity.

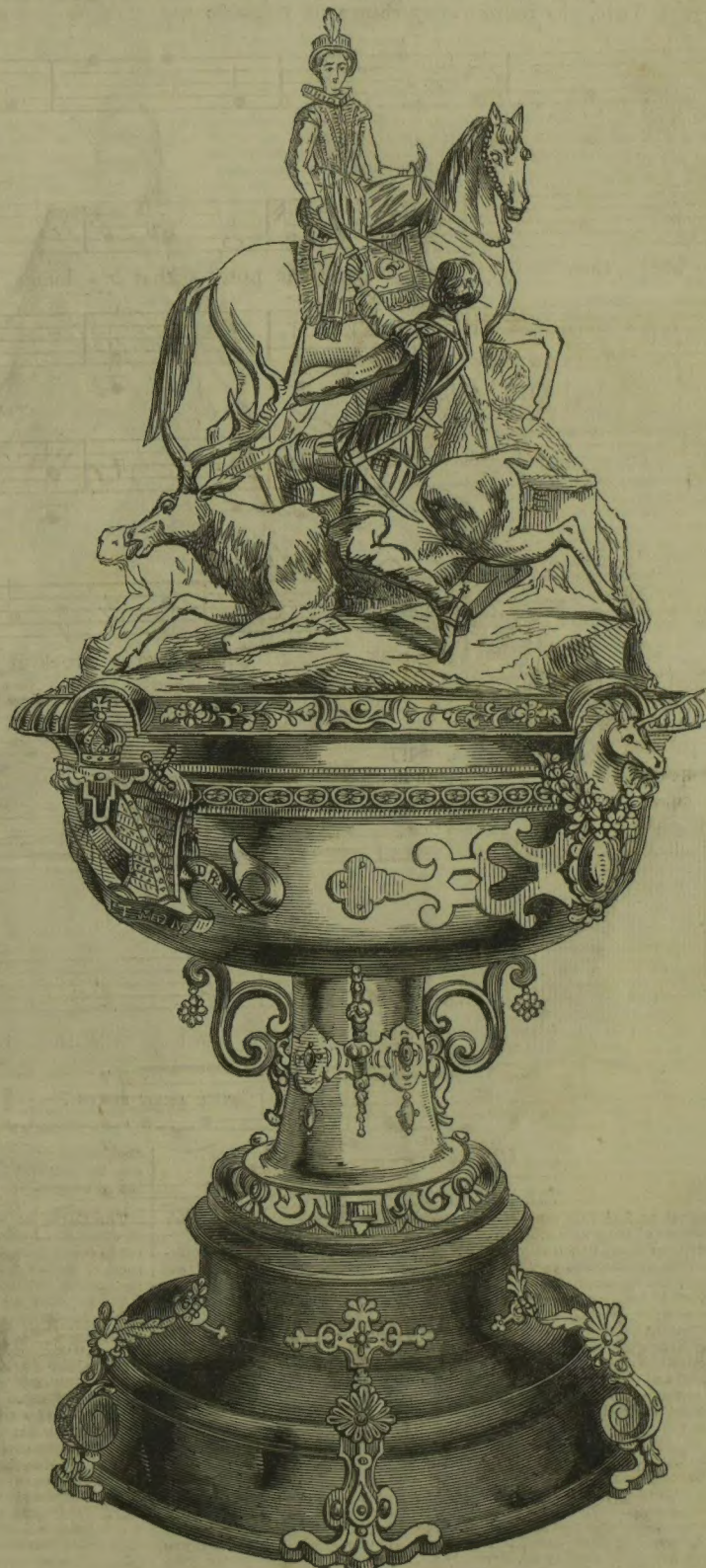
Lord John Russell is too rigid a theorist to adapt himself to action; after the flush of his Reform popularity, out he came with "finality," and frittered away the greatest Parliamentary power a Minister ever possessed. His fixed duty crochet deprived him of the honour of repealing the Corn Laws; he always had something to say in favour of the abstract principle of Mr. Villiers's annual motions for repeal, made long before the League was a "great fact," or any fact at all; but something held him back from doing that which could alone settle the question. He did not make up his mind till the calamitous year 1846 was darkening the horizon; then came his Letter to the Electors of London; but the same necessity had spurred Peel to action, and the full, bold step was taken, from which the Whigs, as a party, had shrunk for years with distrust. All the measures connected with the Whig

party have been mostly the work of the men of extreme opinions, that is to say, the bold and decided, who were not content to "dwell in theories for ever;" but the heads and leaders of the body rarely adopt them till too late. That was the error of the Free Trade Budget of 1841; to act too tardily, and do too little for effect, is the great fault of an otherwise great and consistent party, who have been the earliest enunciators of just principles, in carrying out which they have been generally excelled by those who learned from them. This is a pity; for it is impossible not to feel that there is something unjust in the growing credit the Conservatives are getting for Liberalism: we feel that new principles, like new lands, belong, of right, to the first discoverer. But then, if the finder leaves them barren and unused, what is to be done? The world does not care much for intellect that produces nothing;

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1847.



THE EMPEROR'S VASE.



THE QUEEN'S VASE.

so it welcomes and applauds the explorer and follower, who seizes on the soil, cultivates it, and makes it bring forth fruit "for the service of man." The Whigs originate opinions, and the moment the public mind is ripe, the Tories coolly step in and apply them.

The list of questions on which this process has been carried on is increasing. On National Education, unmisgivable signs of the intention to "chalk beyond" have been given. Colonisation is another subject in which the Whigs have unwisely suffered themselves to be placed in a position in which they appear to be driven into action by their opponents. No obstacle of principle stands in the way here; and success will attend which ever takes the largest grasp, and acts the boldest with it. With Ireland in such a state, and with Mr. Charles Buller a member of the Government, it is inconceivable how, save by infatuation, the Ministry could have allowed the question to be forced on it, as it was on Monday night, when Lord Lincoln made a "Peel party" demonstration out of it. Yielding to an opposition motion, the Whigs consent to grant "an Enquiry" into the subject; but we feel convinced the plan of Colonisation which will hereafter be adopted will not come from a Whig Ministry. They already shrink from it; dread expence, and see the "Lion in the path;" and this when they are paying at the rate of eight millions a year in Ireland for soup and rations! Either at home or abroad work and food must be found for those who are thrown dependent on us. Where can it be done best? That is the problem to be solved. At home, extensive settlement on the waste land that is unfortunately abundant in Ireland involves purchase from its owners; in the colonies we have millions of acres without proprietors; can we transfer our social state along without our population, to the wilderness? Or shall we merely help our thousands to quit the country and settle down where and how they can? But the mere going forth of people without bond or social purpose is not Colonisation. In the true sense of the word, England has never Colonised; her people have emigrated, and settled, and grown up into communities. A Colony would be the reproduction of the parent state, in all its institutions and policy. But to North America we sent no Church, no Aristocracy, only fugitives, and when it would pay, a Military Governor. The early settlers of the greatest Continent peopled by the Saxon race, were Non-Confessionists, who detested a Church Government, and they fled from persecution to seek life as they could, with hardship enough at first. And from the moment they began to exhibit any internal prosperity, England not only did not foster them, but the reverse; everything that law could do to destroy the rising importance of the North American settlements was done. They had no share in making their own laws, no voice in our Parliament that did; they were not admitted within the pale of our social and political life; they were foreigners speaking the same language, mere "plantations," the inhabitants of which might be squeezed of taxes, oppressed and despised with impunity. That is almost the total of what England did for her American Colonies; and the consequence was, that they rebelled, and became a State; and the Tory Monarch, George the Third, who resisted every change till resistance was

impossible, was obliged one day to receive at St. James's Palace, and give audience to "his Excellency the Minister of the United States of America."

Our colonial policy has not been so flagrantly absurd of late years, and it is the continued improvement of it, till the colonies are made to all intents and purposes integral portions of the United Kingdom, that we must trust for the more rapid development of Colonisation. To give every facility to those who go forth, and to provide that they shall lose no more in status in the community than if they went from Middlesex to Yorkshire, is nearly all a Government can do. To suppose it can turn man exporter, and pay wages to millions during the years that are needed to turn the forest to the field, is to expect an impossibility. A Government can give organisation and order: existence first and wealth afterwards the people must create for themselves, in the only way they can possibly be secured by energy and toil.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1847.

The three Prize "Cups," the adjudication of which will be found in another part of our Journal, are superb productions; and, in design, exhibit a great advance upon the unmeaning "Cups" of old.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE has, this year, been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, under the direction of Mr. Bayly, the Royal Academician, from a design said to be suggested by the Earl of Granville, Master of the Buckhounds. It is a magnificent Vase, in the gorgeous style of Louis XIV.; of burnished silver, the handles and festoons, in relief, being frosted, and richly gilt. On two faces of the bowl of the cup are *alti relievi*, elaborately modelled, and rendered in silver. One represents a passage in the battle of Pultowa, in which Charles XII. of Sweden, was defeated by Peter the Great, and the establishment of the empire and power of Russia secured. The companion *relievo* represents Peter the Great rescuing shipwrecked soldiers from the Neva. Both subjects are well chosen, in compliment to the Imperial donor of the prize. The Vase is about three feet and a half in height, including the base, which is also of silver; and on it are represented in *basso relievo*, the Palace of Gatchino, and that of Peterhoff. The inscription is similar to that on the Prize of last year, stating by whom it is presented; and a blank space is left, to be inscribed with the name of the fortunate winner.

THE QUEEN'S VASE (the Gold Cup) has been manufactured by the Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, from the design of Mr. Cotterill. It is of the Elizabethan or Tudor style, admirably modelled, and finished, in bright silver inlaid with gold. The form of the Vase and its ornament is cleverly characteristic of the period of the story grouped, very successfully, upon the lid. It is thus narrated by Grose, the antiquary:—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Selwyn, under-keeper of the park at Otlands, in Surrey, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of which he exhibited before the Queen, at the grand stag hunt at that park, where, attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chase, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag, both running at the time at their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but, drawing his sword, guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument, which is still to be seen in the chancel of the church of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey. He is there represented on an engraved brass plate, sitting on the back of a deer at full gallop, and, at the same time stabbing him in the neck with his sword."

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, is a cleverly modeled group, of the Landseer school, and stated to have been suggested by the late Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Roslyn. The group consists of four figures, viz.:—A Highlander, who has slain, with the assistance of two deer dogs, a buck of the finest growth, which he is preparing to cut up. The animals are very spirited; and the entire composition is highly creditable to the artist; as is the high finish of the metal to the manufacturer.



THE ASCOT PLATE.

IRELAND.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

We regret to find that some of the Irish provincial papers assert the positive reappearance of the potato disease in Waterford, Galway, and other counties.

It is stated that up to Tuesday morning (last week) the crop was free from disease, at least nothing was then discernible which would lead to the opinion that it existed; but the simultaneous discovery of the fatal signs which preceded the destruction of last year's crop, on Wednesday and subsequent days, has excited apprehension.

On the other hand, the *Limerick Examiner* has the following:—"On Saturday a basket of new potatoes, of the kidney species, was offered for sale in the market at the price of two shillings per dozen—twopence a piece. It is right to say they were large and of excellent quality, without any appearance of disease."

The symptoms of disease are certainly not general, but there is no doubt of its existence—or rather the marks which indicated the disease last year—in the plants in the midland counties, in Armagh, and Carlow. There are no complaints of any consequence from the counties in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, viz.:—the metropolitan county itself, Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath.

The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says:—"Something like a panic was created in this city yesterday, in consequence of a rumour that a potato field in the vicinity exhibited unmistakable tokens of last year's disease. Some symptoms of apparently an unfavourable character had manifested themselves in the field in question. As usual in such cases, fear exaggerated the reality. We are happy to have it in our power to allay all, or nearly all, apprehensions. A reporter from this office went personally to examine the field. He brought back samples of its produce, and returned to us bearing a couple of the stalks on which the 'alarming symptoms' appeared in the most palpable manner. The stalks were the very worst he could select. They were not spotted; they were not black; nor did the fibres show the least indications of decay. They were healthy and succulent, so were the upper leaves. A few of the larger and lower leaves were in a degree

discoloured; the tips or rims of one or two were shrivelled. But we have often seen the same appearances produced by a high wind, and the consequent friction that it creates."

THE CAUSE OF REPEAL.—There was a meeting of the Committee on Monday, at which Mr. John O'Connell attended as Chairman. From what transpired, it seems pretty certain that Mr. John O'Connell will be the Repeal leader, in the room of his late father. His first step in that capacity has been to frame some resolutions, in which it is laid down that the only remedy for the evils of Ireland, is the Repeal of the Union, and, as a consequence, calling upon Irishmen of all creeds to support Repeal. These resolutions were adopted by the Association on Monday.

THE CORN SPECULATORS IN A FIX.—The decline of corn in Mark-lane, on Monday, was nearly to the extent of 20s. per quarter, from the highest point which had been attained. Among the significant facts which transpired on that day there was one which ought not to pass unnoticed. On the stands there was a sample of a large quantity of wheat which was imported into this country from America some weeks ago. The speculator, fancying that he could procure better prices in France than in England, declined to accept of 110 shillings per quarter, and ordered the vessel off to Havre. She arrived there just in time to be too late. The market was found to be abundantly supplied, and prices were going way. The "good ship," with the speculator's prayer for a prosperous voyage, was ordered to start forthwith for London. She arrived in the Thames a few days ago. The wheat with which she was laden was, on Monday, tendered for sale. No offer was made for it. There were no buyers in the market; and, if the owner should find it necessary to press a sale, he will not get more than seventy-five shillings for his wheat, being a reduction of thirty-five shillings on what he could easily have obtained four weeks ago, had his avarice been satisfied with that price.—A farmer in the neighbourhood of Exeter, who is a large grower, has sold all his wheat in the ground at ten shillings per bushel, to be delivered between harvest and Christmas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Bugeaud's recent attack upon the Kabyles (detailed in another column) has created a good deal of excitement in Paris. M. Guizot, when questioned in the Chamber, said it had his entire approbation.

The Committee to whom was intrusted the care of considering the policy that ought to be pursued towards Algeria, have made a report by no means favourable to Marshal Bugeaud. They state that they heard with surprise and regret that an expedition into the country of the Kabyles was in preparation, and entertained a strong opinion that such a proceeding was inexpedient, and should be abandoned. The Committee called before it the Minister of War, who read to them a despatch of Marshal Bugeaud declaring that the expedition contemplated was altogether pacific, but regretting that he was not at liberty to make the natives "smell powder." After this explanation, the Committee was still opposed to the expedition, passed a resolution to that effect, and communicated this to the Government. The Government expressed its astonishment that the Committee should think of adopting such a resolution on a point so vitally connected with the prerogatives of the Crown, and refused to receive it; and, finally, the expedition, or "pacific promenade," as the Ministerial journal calls it, took place in spite of the Chamber.

M. Remilly, in the Chamber of Deputies, recently proposed a heavy tax upon dogs; but the numbers being equal (129) for and against the tax, the President declared that the proposition was rejected.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected, by 187 to 162, the proposition of M. Glais Bizonin for one uniform postage of four sous on single letters throughout France.

The Duke de Montebello, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine, has arrived in Paris. *The National*, in a sneering and satirical tone, calls the Minister, "our new Neptune."

The Secret Service Money Bill, which usually excites angry speeches and searching inquiries from the Opposition, has passed the Chamber of Peers with very little difficulty, by a majority of 112 to 22.

The French papers contain the most gratifying accounts of the growing crops—of the vineyards, the orchards, and "the mulberries, so important for the propagation and the maintenance of the silkworm." Nevertheless, the price of bread was increased by one centime per kilogramme (one-tenth of a halfpenny per lb.), on the 1st of June.

Mr. Charles Kinnaird Sheridan, the youngest grandson of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, died at the British Embassy in Paris, on Monday morning, after a long illness. Mr. Sheridan was an attaché to the Embassy. He was in the thirty-first year of his age.

Notwithstanding the defence of Marshal Bugeaud, by M. Guizot, it appears that the Marshal has been recalled, but the pretext is that his presence was necessary in the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion of the supplies demanded for the service of that colony.

SPAIN.

Our latest advices from Spain allude to the indisposition of M. Salamanca and General Mazarredo. The indisposition, real or supposed, of these two members of the Cabinet, had given rise to renewed reports of another Ministerial change.

The Queen of Spain returned to Madrid from Aranjuez on the 24th ult. Her Majesty, who was considered improved in looks, was expected shortly to review all the regiments quartered at Madrid, and to leave for La Granja about the middle of June, should the weather continue so intensely hot. The "King" continued at the Prado, and, despite many a rumour of a contrary nature, still seemed likely to keep away from his amiable consort, and leave his father and sister to enjoy her august presence.

On the 25th, the Queen appeared on the Prado and the other public promenades, accompanied by the Infante Don Francisco, and the Infanta Josefa, the father and the sister of the King Consort. The affability of Her Majesty towards the public, who saluted her in her walks and rides, excited much enthusiasm. The Infante Don Francisco and his family have fixed their residence with Her Majesty in the palace, an arrangement which is mentioned as having given much satisfaction to the public. The King Consort was still at the Prado. His father, Don Francisco, had visited him there, for the purpose, it was said, of inducing him to remove from about his person certain individuals who were regarded as displeasing to the Queen, and hostile to the Government. The conference of the father and son was protracted to considerable length.

An extraordinary courier had arrived at Madrid with the protocol, signed the 21st May, at London, proclaiming the combined intervention of England, France, and Spain, in the affairs of Portugal. The President of the Council had had a long conference with the French Chargé d'Affaires and the Count de Thomar (Cabral).

Orders had been sent to General Concha, who commands the army on the frontier, to pass it at once.

The Carlist cause appears to meet with nothing but reverses. General Alzaa a Carlist of great note and influence, was arrested at Bayonne, on the 27th ult. at the house of a merchant named Tulliers, by the Prefect in person, and a detachment of gendarmes.

General Alzaa intended entering Spain by the Navarrese frontier, where his presence would have been the signal for the commencement of a Carlist movement in Navarre and the Basque provinces. On the arrival of the police at his hiding-place, he was shut up in a clothes press; where, according to his own words, after being arrested, he would have been infallibly suffocated for want of air had he not been quickly discovered.

He was betrayed into the hands of the French Government by a Carlist agent, who was much trusted by him and other Carlists.

Almost at the same instant that General Alzaa was arrested, the police at Bayonne succeeded in making a prisoner of Don Luis Peris, late Commissary-General in the army of Don Carlos.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal is important. A convention was recently agreed to between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, in pursuance of which the conditions offered to the Junta of Oporto in the name of Her Most Faithful Majesty, were:—First, A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of the month of October last, and the immediate recall of all persons who, since that period, had been constrained to leave Portugal from political motives. Secondly—The immediate revocation of all decrees promulgated since the beginning of October last, which are in conflict with, or in opposition to the established laws and constitution of the kingdom. Thirdly—A convocation of the Cortes, as soon as the elections about to take place immediately shall be terminated. Fourthly—The immediate nomination of a Ministry composed of personages who do not belong to the party of the Cabrais and are not members of the Junta of Oporto.

We have already stated that the Junta of Oporto refused these conditions. The consequence has been, that the three powers have agreed to afford aid to the Queen of Portugal, and, according to this determination, the plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, engage that the naval forces of their respective Governments actually stationed on the coast of Portugal shall take part conjointly and immediately with the naval forces of Her Most Faithful Majesty in any operation deemed necessary or opportune by the commanders of these combined forces, in order to accomplish the object of this common act.

We now learn from Lisbon that the three war-steamer of the Junta having sailed from St. Ube's, pursuing a northerly course, evidently with the intention of taking up troops at Oporto for St. Ube's or Cascaes Bay, near Lisbon, Captain Sir Thomas Maitland, in her Majesty's ship *America*, and Capt. n McCleverty, in her Majesty's steamer *Polyphemus*, with the Spanish frigate *Villa de Bilbao*, had sailed from Lisbon to intercept them. During the late negotiations, despatches to a very great extent have been going on from the volunteer corps at Lisbon to St. Ube's. It is fully anticipated that the interference of the allies will give a Miguelite turn to the insurrection.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers to the 6th of April have reached us. The latest accounts given by them of the operations against the Kaffirs are to the 28th of March.

His Excellency the new Governor-General had reached Fort Peddie, as also several of the Burgher contingents, and amongst them the levy from Lower Albany. It was understood that the troops would make a forward movement from Fort Peddie towards King William's Town, whence a simultaneous movement would be made by the troops there, including the Dragoon Guards, towards the mouth of the Buffalo, where a military station was about to be formed of 300 men. Both divisions, it seems, after forming a junction on the Buffalo, are then to move back to Fort Peddie, sweeping the country of cattle and crops in their progress—the former to be brought to Peddie, or destroyed, should there be any difficulty in bringing them forward. The grand aim in this movement appears to be to convince the Kaffirs of our determination to subdue them; that it is not their property we covet, but that our Government is actuated by a fixed resolve to put down and punish robbery and violence, as also to place matters upon such a footing as shall prevent the recurrence of future wars.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

By the *Caledonia*, which reached Liverpool last Saturday night, we have received New York papers to the 15th ult. They contain an account of an important and sanguinary battle between the troops of the United States, under General Scott, and those of Mexico, under Santa Anna, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, both in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This event took place in the heights of Cerro Gordo, on the road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, on the 17th of April. The number engaged on the side of the Mexicans was from 12,000 to 15,000; that of the Americans, 12,000 men. Cerro Gordo is a place of great strength, and had been carefully fortified; nevertheless, it was a place of great strength, and had been carefully fortified; nevertheless, it was carried by storm by the Americans, with a loss of 43 men and 21 officers killed, and 224 wounded. The Mexicans surrendered 5000 men prisoners, with five Generals and a large number of inferior officers. Santa Anna himself escaped, but so narrowly that, amongst the trophies of the victory, were his dinner and his wooden leg. He is stated to have fled to the foot of the Orizaba Mountain, where he was posted with a body of men, variously stated from 1000 to 6000 in number. The route taken by Santa Anna has left the way to the capital open to the American forces; and it was expected that General Scott would advance upon it immediately. General Taylor was preparing to advance upon San Luis de Potosi, and the general opinion seemed to be that this blow had brought the war almost to an end; nevertheless, the Senate at Mexico had erected a Dictatorship, and declared it treason to treat with America. It was rumoured, on the other hand, that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, had proffered his mediation to Mexico.

General Scott, in his official despatches describing the battle at Cerro Gordo, says:—"We are quite embarrassed with the result of the victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company

officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarro, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results. Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twigg's division, followed by Shields' (now Colonel Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is on route thither, all pursuing, with good results, I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps 6000 or 7000 men—who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade, alone, is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners; and I have only to give from him the names of First Lieutenant F. B. Nelson, and Second Lieutenant C. G. Hill, both of the 2nd Tennessee Foot (Haskell's Regiment), among the killed, and, in the brigade, 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant Brigadier General himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled; and Major R. Farquison, (2nd Tennessee), Captain H. F. Murray, Second Lieutenant G. T. Sutherland, First Lieutenant W. P. Hale (Adjutant), all of the same regiment, severely, and First Lieutenant W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit to Xalapa, twenty-five miles hence, I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganised, and hence my haste to follow in an hour or two to profit by events."

The papers also notice the capture of the town and forts of Tuspan, but without any particulars.

The commercial news from the United States is satisfactory. Money in New York was abundant, and Stocks were improving in value. The accounts from Liverpool taken out by the *Caledonia*, on being first published, had the effect to send up the prices of both corn and cotton; but the advance was not sustained on either. The condition of the foreign exchanges had undergone a further improvement, and a large amount of business was done for the steamer at the advanced rates. The quotations for sterling bills on London were from 7 to 7½ per cent. premium. The prices of grain and flour kept up higher than was generally expected.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Bombay Mail has arrived, with accounts from that Presidency to the 1st May, from Calcutta, April 22, and Madras of the same date. As to political matters, very little is given in the papers worth notice. According to the summary of the *Bombay Times*, Lord Hardinge intended to leave India in October next.

The Punjab is perfectly quiet. There has been an earthquake at Lahore, but it does not seem to have done any mischief. Gholab Singh has established a monopoly of opium, tobacco, and spirits, in Cashmere, and intimated that property of which the title is defective, will be resumed by Government.

There has been some confusion in Oude, the Prime Minister of which country, who, as well as his master, is far from being popular, was seized by half-a-dozen Afghans, and kept prisoner under their daggers until liberated by the British Resident, who, as well as the Wurzeer, promised pardon to them, and the latter paid them their arrears as soldiers. They were conveyed for protection to the British Residency, but have since been given up to the Wurzeer.

The burning of widows and destruction of female children has been put a stop to throughout the Rajpoot states by the exertions of the British Residents.

Sir Charles Napier continues on the sea coast in the enjoyment of excellent health. Colonel Ontram has been appointed Resident at Baroda, in room of Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, resigned. The salary is £4000 a year: the appointment is the highest in the gift of Government.

The most remarkable occurrence is a violent hurricane, which ravaged the coast of India from Ceylon to Kurrachee. Its beginning is described as moderate on the 7th of April, at Ceylon; it gradually increased in violence along the Malabar coast until the 22nd of April, when it was comparatively calm to the southward while raging at the mouth of the Indus.

The bark *Mermaid*, 339 tons, Rodgers, which left Bombay for China on the 11th of April with a cargo of cotton and opium, met the gale to the southward, and having suffered very much, was run ashore near Vingoria. A part of the cargo was saved, but the vessel will become a wreck.

The *Buckinghamshire*, a large tank-built ship, which left London in January, fell in with the gale, was obliged to have her masts cut by the board, and was drifted into the bay at Vingoria, where she anchored.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessel, *Victoria*, suffered very great damage.

THE ASCOT RACE BALL, AT WINDSOR.—The Race Ball took place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the stewardship of the Earl of Granville (the Master of the Buckhounds), Lord George Bentinck, Lord Eglinton, the Hon. Colonel Anson, Lord Roebury (Scots Fusilier Guards), Colonel Hall (1st Life Guards), Colonel Reid, M.P., Major Mountjoy Martyn, Hamilton Parkes, Esq. and J. Herry, Esq. At which was present a numerous and fashionable party. The ball and refreshments were under the superintendence of Mr. Layton; and Julian's band was engaged for the occasion.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—The *Globe* says:—"Painful rumours are afloat as to matters at Stowe House, the residence of the Duke of Buckingham. The result of the circumstance is said to be a determination on the part of his Grace and the Duchess to leave England for a few years. It is said Stowe House will be shut up, and the gamekeepers, &c., dismissed. We understand the Marquis of Chandos will forthwith form an establishment, and take up his residence at Wotton House. The Duke is suffering slightly from water on the chest, and is staying at his town residence, in Pall-mall. Stowe House will, for the present, be shown to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays, as usual. A reduction of servants on the establishment has taken place, and, among other workpeople, nearly a dozen gardeners have been recently discharged.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, BART.—This gentleman died on the 30th ult., at his residence in Dublin. He was brother to Lieutenant General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, Colonel of the 62nd Foot, and was the representative of a family for many years settled in the county of Clare. He is succeeded by his son Edward.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.—Died at Hobart Town, on the 3rd of February, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart., late Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Sir Eardley Wilmot represented a branch of the Derbyshire family of Wilmot of Osmaston, and was a descendant from the ancient house of Eardley of Andley, in Staffordshire. Sir Eardley Wilmot was born in 1783, and was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. H. Parry, Esq., a physician at Bath; and secondly, in 1819, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robt. Chester, of Bush Hall, Hertfordshire. In politics, Sir Eardley Wilmot was of the moderate Tory party, and was returned by the Liberal interest for the county of Warwick. Early in 1843 Sir Eardley Wilmot received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and was superseded in his appointment by Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq., who arrived on the 13th of October, 1846, as administrator of the government. The cause of Sir Eardley's death is stated to have been complete exhaustion of the frame—a decay of nature. This melancholy event, subduing all private and party animosity, has called forth the usual demonstrations of regret. We believe it was his expressed wish, previously to his decease, that his remains should be conveyed to England, to be placed in the family "resting-place."—*Hobart Town Paper*.

SODDEN DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.—A very great sensation was created on Monday at Edinburgh, by the intelligence of the sudden death of Dr. Chalmers. That venerable and distinguished Divine had been so recently in his usual health that the report of his having so suddenly expired came like a shock which seemed to electrify the public feeling. The particulars of this event are the following:—The Reverend Doctor had been called to London to give evidence before the Site Committee of the House of Commons, and had returned on Friday to his own residence at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in his ordinary health. On Sunday, though complaining a little, he attended the Free Church at Morningside in the afternoon, in company with Dr. Cunningham, and walked with his friend part of the way home. He called upon a lady afterwards, and dined with the family as usual. In the evening he walked for a short time in his garden with another minister from the country, and conversed with his accustomed animation and cheerfulness. Before going to bed, he wrote a letter to his sister in England, intimating his safe arrival from London, and remarking that such was now the celerity of travel, that though he scarcely expected to have the pleasure of seeing her, he might have the pleasure of seeing her again. Business elsewhere had prevented him from taking any share in the proceedings of the Free Assembly; and, indeed, he had, of late, almost retired from his public labours with the exception of preaching. But he had intended to have presented the Report of the College Committee to the Assembly, which had been drawn up by Professors Cunningham and McDougall. Being desirous to see the latter gentleman, with a view of making some slight alteration in the Report, Mr. McDougall called upon him for that purpose, about eight o'clock on Monday morning, but was informed that Dr. Chalmers was in bed, and had not rung his bell. Being beyond his usual time, the servant then proceeded to see if anything was wrong; and, on entering the room, she perceived the Doctor in a reclining position in bed, dead, and the body quite cold, indicating that life had been some time extinct. The immediate cause of his demise is said to have been apoplexy, or the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head.

TRAVELLING BY STEAMBOAT ON THE THAMES.—On Sunday last, in one half hour, from half-past seven to eight o'clock, fourteen steamboats passed the Nine Elms pier with an average load of upwards of 400 each, making a total of upwards of 5600 souls.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN NORFOLK.—On Thursday (last week), a melancholy accident occurred at West Somerton, Norfolk, on the estate of Mr. J. Hume, M.P. Several children were returning from school, when they met with a lad of the name of Kemp, with whom they went to a pit in the neighbourhood, where there was a quantity of martens, to get their eggs. Kemp, who is about fifteen years of age, thinking the children would be pleased with the amusement, placed himself on the brow of the pit, with one or two of the children in such a position that, by leaning downwards, they could reach and get the eggs out of the holes of the earth, the other children being below to receive the eggs. Suddenly a large quantity of earth gave way, and nearly all the children were buried under it. A child named John Turner, about eight years of age, was killed on the spot; his little brother, about six, was very much injured, with bones broken and bruised to a considerable extent, and is in great danger. A great many other children were much injured; some with their legs and arms, and collar-bones broken, and ankles dislocated, and otherwise dreadfully bruised. Kemp's arm was broken, his leg bruised, and his shoulder dislocated. The occurrence was purely accidental, and so the Coroner's Jury found.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business of to-day was of a routine character. The motion of Lord LYNDHURST for a committee on the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway petitions was agreed to by 29 to 22.

The Factories Bill went through committee. The Naval Service of Boys Bill, the County Buildings Bill, and the Army Service Bill, were read a third time and passed; and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PORTUGAL.—In answer to some questions from Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, Lord PALMERSTON said, that the four Powers had agreed to a protocol, with a view to bring about a pacific termination of the disputes in that country. (See our Foreign Intelligence.) As soon as possible, all the papers on the subject should be laid upon the table.—Lord J. MANNERS said, there were rumours in town of a collision having taken place between the British naval forces and the insurgent troops at Oporto. He wished to know if her Majesty's Government had obtained any information to that effect?—Viscount PALMERSTON: They had not received any information of that sort.

THE REMAINING BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—Lord J. RUSSELL described to the House the plan which he intended to pursue with respect to the Government bills then on the table. From the noble Lord's statement, it appeared to be the determination of the Government not to proceed this session with the Registration of Births, &c., (Scotland) Bill, and to postpone till next session the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill, on account of the objections made to it by certain high authorities in the Church. He proposed to take the Railways (No. 2) Bill, which stood that evening for a second reading, on Monday next. On Thursday, in next week, he intended to proceed with the English Poor Law Bill; and, on Monday, the 14th, he proposed to go into committee on the Health of Towns Bill, which was a measure of very essential importance, and in which very considerable alterations had been already made.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL then, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill and the Landed Estates (Ireland) Bill, requested the Speaker to state his views with regard to these amendments, as they affected the privileges of the House.

The SPEAKER observed that he had no hesitation in saying that the amendments in question infringed the privileges of the House. It was for the House, however, to decide how far they would, on the present occasion, assert their privileges, or consent to waive them. As regarded the amendments to the former bill, there were precedents in which the House had agreed to waive their privileges, when infringed in analogous cases; but, as to those introduced into the latter, no such precedents existed.

Lord J. RUSSELL, having expressed his concurrence with the Speaker's decision, said he was not disposed to press the privileges of the House in the case of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and to all the amendments except one he asked the House to consent. The amendment he dissented from was that whereby the agent of the magistrate, ex-officio, or guardian, is made a guardian in the place of the non-resident magistrate. The noble Lord moved that the other amendments be agreed to.

Sir D. NORREYS objected to the amendment which omitted the 11th clause, limiting the amount of separate electoral rating.

After a discursive debate, the House divided—

For agreeing to the Lords' amendment of the 11th clause 80

Against it 16

Majority 64

THE LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT (IRELAND) BILL.—A long discussion arose upon the various amendments to the bill, which were agreed to, with the exception of such as infringed the privileges of the House. A Committee of Conference was then nominated and appointed to confer with the Lords upon the rejected amendments.

RELIEF OF THE IRISH POOR.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving for a further advance from the Consolidated Fund for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, by way of loan, on the security of the rates, briefly stated the amount which had been expended upon the public works in Ireland since August last, and the progress which had been made in substituting the new system of relief for that which it was designed to supersede. The expenditure of the Board of Works had been reduced to about one-fifth of what it was in March. The system which had been pursued had been to encourage as much as possible the voluntary exertions of parties in behalf of the poor—a system which had, to a certain extent, succeeded. The application which it was now his duty to make for a further advance of £600,000, in addition to that already made, to the Relief Commissioners, for the temporary relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, to be issued in instalments, the Government to have proof that the rate, on the security of which each instalment was advanced, was struck, and in the course of being absolutely levied.

The proposition gave rise to a general conversation upon the state of Ireland. In the course of it, Lord J. RUSSELL described the difficulties which had to be encountered, not only from the magnitude of the potato failure, but also from the disjointed state of society in Ireland, and asserted that, although great abuses necessarily attended the measures of relief taken by the Government, the measures themselves had not failed, and had afforded a very great mitigation of the distress. The noble Lord assured the House that advances would not be made except upon the security of rates to be immediately levied.

The vote was ultimately agreed to.

The House sat till nearly two o'clock in the morning for the disposal of the remaining business.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The proceedings in the House of Lords were again brief and unimportant. The Naval Prisons Bill and the Drainage of Lands Bill passed through Committee.

There was then a conference with the Commons upon the subject of the amendments made by the House in the Poor Relief (Ireland) and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill.

The Factories Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time.—Dublin and Belfast Junction and Navan Branch Railway, Dublin and Drogheda Railway, Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, Eastern Counties Railway Extension (Cambridge to Bedford, &c.), Eastern Counties Railway (Maldon, Witham, and Braintree R. Railway Purchase), East Lincolnshire Railway (Deviation at Boston, and Branch to Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway at Grimsby), East Lincolnshire Railway (Louth Navigation Purchase), Glasgow and Shotts Road, Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway, Great Southern and Western Railway Extension (Portsmouth to Tullamore), Lowestoft Railway and Harbour (Alteration near Reedham), Norfolk Railway (Branch from Wymondham to the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway, and the proposed Thetford and Reedham Railway near Diss), Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth Extension, &c.), Paisley, Barrhead, and Hurlet Railway.

It was agreed that the Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford Railway should be recommended.

COLONISATION.—The chief subject which engaged the House to-day was a motion by the Earl of LINCOLN, for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to take into consideration the means by which colonisation might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland, and by which, consistently with full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate might be effectually promoted. The noble Lord said he had no wish to bring forward any scheme of colonisation for Ireland, or to recommend for adoption any of the numerous schemes already proposed from various quarters during the last quarter of a century. What he wished was that an inquiry should be made with a view to carry out a system of colonisation different from emigration, but by which the operation of the Poor Law might be made effectual for those left behind. The noble Earl proceeded to show, by a variety of statistics, that, notwithstanding all the aid demanded by the Government, there would still be left destitute no less than two millions of people for thirty weeks in the year, and said that, as the Poor Law was clearly inadequate to the absorption of the surplus labour of the country, and, as the subsidiary measures of the Government were unavailing, they were, therefore, called upon to consider how far the requisite aid might be obtained from a systematic plan of colonisation.—Mr. HAWES was of opinion that if the noble Lord's views were carried out, he would find that the beneficial effect he contemplated would not be realised. He did not think it expedient to assent to the commission at the present crisis, for those who would now be anxious to emigrate were not the people who were calculated to endure the hardships of a settler's life. Besides, if anything could benefit Ireland at this moment, it was capital; and yet the proposition of the noble Lord was to take away from the resources of that country £9,000,000 of capital, and 2,000,000 of its best labourers. The inquiry could be carried on by the Government better than by a Commission. He, therefore, opposed the motion. A debate ensued upon the general subject of emigration.—Lord J. RUSSELL then said that although he was not ready to advise the Crown to appoint a Commission immediately for the special object named by Lord Lincoln, and in the spirit indicated by him, because it would raise extravagant expectations on this side the Atlantic, and extravagant apprehensions on the other side, yet he would consent to the letter of the motion, and agree to the address.

The House was "counted out" about one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat about three hours. The business was of a miscellaneous but unimportant character.

The County Elections Poll Bill was withdrawn, on the recommendation of Sir G. GREY, who urged the approach of the general elections as a reason for not proceeding with it this session.

The Quakers' and Jews' Marriages Bill, and the Juvenile Offenders Bill passed through committee.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Poor and Highway Rates Exemption Bill, the principal object of which was to exempt poor cottagers from the rates, was then moved by Mr. P. SCAPOLE, and opposed by Sir G. GREY, who admitted, at the same time, that the law of rating was not in the most satisfactory state; but, nevertheless, moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The bill was ultimately withdrawn, after which Mr. Wakley postponed, till Monday week, the second reading of the Medical Registration and Medical Law Amendment Bill.

The Royal Marine Service Bill was read a second time; and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships disposed of some miscellaneous business. The Clergy Offences Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Several Scotch bills were read a second time. The Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) SUPERVISION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Supervision Bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the bill was calculated to operate very injuriously.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that the change proposed was very portentous, inasmuch as it made the Poor Law a Government department. He considered that the bill was making the Poor Law a Government department.

Earl GREY said it was impossible for any member of that or the other House of Parliament to have watched the discussion which had recently taken place upon the Poor Law, without being convinced that the time had arrived when some change ought to be made in the constitution of the Board to whom the administration of the law was entrusted. In the other House of Parliament, within the last two years, every conceivable point in connexion with the administration of the law had been freely discussed, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department had been forced, upon many occasions, to defend and justify the acts of officers with whom he had little or nothing to do. Did it not strike noble Lords, therefore, that it would be introducing a great improvement into the system, if some of the administrators of the Poor Law had seats in the other House of Parliament, in order that they might be prepared, on their own individual responsibility, to explain or defend any act connected with the administration of the law that might be called into question by parties either within or without the walls of Parliament?

The bill was read a second time; and the House adjourned at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway (Alteration of Line and Branches to Nottingham); London and South Western Railway (Andover to the Bishopstoke and Salisbury Branch); Newport, Abergavenny, and Henford Railway Deviation; Newport, Abergavenny, and Henford Railway (Extension to Taft Vale Railway); North Staffordshire Railway (Alterations and Branches); Swansea and Amman Junction Railway; Waterford and Limerick Railway; Caledonian Railway (Branches to Cannobie, &c.); Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway (No. 2); Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, and Ayrshire and Bridge of Weir Railway (No. 3).

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL.—Some discussion took place upon this Bill, and, upon a division, it was ordered to be re-committed, by 71 to 65.

PRISONS' BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill being read, Mr. EWART presented a petition from the towns of Maitland and Newcastle, in New South Wales, against the renewal of the system of transportation.

Sir G. GREY then rose to move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon this bill. The present bill, with the one which immediately followed it (the Custody of Offenders Bill), formed a comprehensive scheme of prison amendment proposed by the present Government. The present bill proposed to unite under one management the government of the Parkhurst, Milbank, and Pentonville prisons. The Right Honourable Gentleman then entered into a full explanation of the Government plan for changing the punishment of transportation to forced labour at home, and in foreign ports belonging to England; the plan is formed in consequence of the dreadful evils and crimes created by the present probation system in Van Diemen's Land and elsewhere. A debate ensued, which occupied the whole night, and was adjourned. The House rose at a quarter to one.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Monday, in Group 3, the Committee decided that the preamble of the South-Eastern (North Kent and Bricklayers' Arms Junction) was proved.—The Great Western Company obtained a triumph in the Committee on Group 18. On the same day the Chairman (Lord Lincoln) stated that the Committee had decided that the preamble of the Cheltenham and Oxford was proved (the broad gauge or Great Western line), and that the preamble of the London, Cheltenham, and Oxford (the narrow gauge or North-Western line) was not proved. The Committee stipulated, however, that the London and North-Western Company are to be allowed to lay down the narrow gauge on the line should a narrow gauge railway be hereafter completed to Oxford, and it is deemed necessary by the Railway Commissioners.—On Tuesday, amongst the preambles proved was that of the St. Alban's, Luton, and Dunstable Branches Bill of the London and North-Western, and the Manchester, Buxton, Macclesfield, and Midland Deviation.—In Group 20 the preamble of the Great Western (Amendment and Extensions) was proved.—The Committee in 22 declared the preamble of the Gloucester and Hereford Canal Purchase not proved.—On Wednesday, the preambles of the following bills were declared "not proved": The Birmingham and Oxford Junction (Warwick and Stafford line), the Midland (Cheltenham, Warwick, and Leamington line), the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (Cheltenham and Evesham line), the Rochdale Canal (sale of the Manchester and Leeds), the Southport Branch of the East Lancashire, the Birmingham and Oxford Junction (amendment and deviation line), and the London and Portsmouth and London and South Coast Amalgamation Bill.—The preambles of the Manchester and Stourport Branch of the London and North-Western, and of the Edinburgh and Northern (Tay Ferry Improvements) were declared "proved."

A FAMILY POISONED.

A very lamentable occurrence, by which a father and several of his children have lost their lives, took place in the village of Kensal New Town, Harrow-road, on the afternoon of Sunday last. It appears that a man named Thomas Hickman, aged thirty-four, occupied, with his wife and six children, a small cottage in Penton Villas, Middle-row, adjacent to the Cemetery at Kensal-green.

On Sunday morning last, Caroline Bonemy, a sister of Mrs. Hickman, called to spend the day with her relatives, and during the morning she was asked by her sister, who was otherwise engaged, to prepare a rhubarb pudding for dinner. It appears that after the batter was mixed, and all the flour exhausted, that the substance was too thin, and on going to an adjoining cupboard she found in a paper bag what she imagined to be another package of flour. This she added to the former mixture. At dinner, the family, including the sister of Mrs. Hickman, partook heartily of the pudding, and shortly after very alarming symptoms were perceptible in the whole of the children. Whilst Mr. and Mrs. Hickman were attending upon their children, they were, together with Caroline Bonemy, attacked in a similar manner, and they then for the first time imagined that the fruit in the pudding had caused the symptoms, and assistance was called in.

Three medical gentlemen attended, but, notwithstanding all their efforts, five of the children and the father of the family died within a few hours. The statement made by the husband prior to death, and which was confirmed by his wife, was that a quantity of arsenic had been kept in a bottle, but some time since, by a mishap, the bottle was knocked down and broken, and the contents were afterwards placed in an old flour bag and deposited in one corner of the cupboard, where it had remained until removed by his sister-in-law.

On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Portobello Arms, Kensal New Town, on the remains of Thomas Hickman, aged thirty-three years; James Bonemy Hickman, aged nine years; Harriet Elizabeth Hickman, aged six years; Mary Anne Hickman, aged four years and ten months; John Hickman, three years; and Henry Hickman, one year and five months; the sufferers from the effects of the poisoned pie or pudding. The jury having been sworn, proceeded to the cottage to view the bodies. The sight was a peculiarly distressing one. During the absence of the jury from the inquest-room, the Coroner remarked to the medical gentlemen assembled in the case, the fact that the eyes of some of the sufferers were dilated, and those of others were not.—Mr. Abercrombie said the whole of the sufferers died with their eyes dilated.—Mr. Wakley said they were not all so when he saw them. It was as frightful a case as he had ever seen, to see a father and five children lying dead together.—The jury having returned, the Coroner addressed them, saying that he should put off going further into the case until Wednesday, the 9th instant; and, in the meantime, the other bodies would be opened and examined. Mr. Brown had also informed him that by that time Mrs. Hickman and her sister would be able to attend and give evidence.—The inquiry was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Mrs. Hickman is gradually recovering from the effects of the poison. She is now perfectly sensible, but appears absorbed in grief.

On Wednesday, Mr. Abercrombie, the surgeon, Drs. R. Browne, Rose, Fowell, and Chowne, the lecturer and professor of medical jurisprudence, at Charing-Cross Hospital, were engaged in making the post-mortem examinations, which showed that a great quantity of arsenic must have been taken by each party.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES ON THE BRIGHTON AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on this line on Monday evening. The train which leaves Brighton at ten minutes past four, reached Bosham, about three miles beyond Chichester, at the appointed time (40 minutes past five). It had proceeded about a mile and a half, and was going at the rate of from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, when the engine suddenly leaped off the line, and ran, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, across the up line, and over the embankment, which, at that spot, is about four feet high. The body of the engine driver was found lying between the rails, under the foremost carriage. He was quite dead. The stoker was lying within a yard or two of the engine-driver. One of his arms was off, the whole of the tender having passed over his arm, and severed it from his body. It is a singular thing that none of the passengers were, in the slightest degree, hurt; and, indeed, one of them states that he was not aware anything had happened until the train stopped, and that it did not stop violently. The inquest on the body of Gregory, the driver of the engine, was held on Wednesday before J. L. Ellis, Esq., Coroner. Evidence, chiefly descriptive of the accident, having been given, the inquest adjourned for three weeks, in order to have the evidence of the stoker, who was unable to attend from the severe injuries he sustained by the accident.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WORCESTER.—A fatal occurrence happened on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, at Norton, near this station, on Tuesday evening, by which one life has been sacrificed, and another perilled. Three men employed on the works lay down upon the rails and actually went to sleep, and in that position a luggage train coming up, two of them were run over and one named John Tovey, was killed on the spot. The other is so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he can recover.



THE FRENCH IN ALGIERIA—FROM A PICTURE BY HORACE VERNET.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.

(We have been favoured by a Correspondent at New York with the accompanying Portrait and Memoir of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Mexico. The Portrait is allowed to be an excellent likeness.)

Major-General Wingfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786; and received from President Jefferson, at the age of twenty-two years, a commission as Captain of Light Artillery, in the army of the United States. Four years later, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States 2nd Artillery; and after the lapse of the very short period of six years from the time when he entered the army, the highest rank, that of Major-General, was conferred upon him.

By his intrepidity and coolness at the Battle of Queenstown, he acquired a distinguished reputation. At the Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, General Scott received the charge of the veterans who had fought and conquered by the side of Wellington; and at that time commanded by the brave General Riall, who was afterwards wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, of the same year. The latter action commenced late in the afternoon—"the sun went down, the darkness came on, and still the contest was carried on fiercely until midnight." Scott was wounded in this battle, more familiarly known to some as the Battle of Niagara.



MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN MEXICO.

By a resolution of Congress, passed November 3rd, 1814, a gold medal was awarded General Scott, in testimony of the high sense entertained by that body of his distinguished services. The presentation was made by President Monroe.

Scott, confided with the chief command of the army in Florida, arrived, on the 7th of February, 1836, at St. Augustine. After a successful campaign, he left that field on the 3rd of May, having been ordered to the country of the Creeks, on the occasion of an outbreak among the Indians of that nation, in the vicinity of the Seminoles.

Recently, a more brilliant scene of action has added to his high renown and lasting fame. The capture of Vera Cruz, and the famed Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the capture of Perote; are events recorded in history and present to the minds of all.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

Intelligence of an important character has been received in France from Algeria, during the past ten days. It appears that Marshal Bugeaud, in spite of pacific professions, has made a very serious attack upon the Kabyles. On the 17th ult., when the column of Marshal Bugeaud reached the territory of the Beni Abbés, within four days' march of Bugia, it was unexpectedly attacked during the night.

"The fire of the Kabyles," writes the correspondent of the *Débats*, "was at first extremely brisk, and, as we remained in the camp, preparing our means of attack, they thought they had annihilated us. But, at three o'clock A.M., the drums beat to arms, two battalions remained to guard the baggage and haversacks, and all the others rushing towards the heights, carried in succession several villages. The resistance was obstinate, for we lost 57 killed and wounded. Three villages, containing manufactories of arms and gunpowder, were burnt. The casualties on the side of the Kabyles must have been considerable; for, in the evening of that day, their chiefs repaired to our camp to tender their submission, which was accepted. General Bugeaud had effected his junction with the Marshal. He had been previously attacked with vigour, but the Kabyles had not thought proper to oppose his passage. It is believed that our troops will remain in that district of Kabylie until the 15th of June, under the command of General Bugeaud."

No account is given of the number of natives killed and wounded, but it must have been very great. In his despatch, Marshal Bugeaud gives a long and detailed account of his proceedings. After entering Kabylie, the tribes sent in their submission to the French authorities, till he reached the tribe of the Beni Abbés, who occupy a large territory among the mountains on the right bank of the river. Of this tribe, only one fraction came to his camp; the rest showed a determination to resist the invaders. They assembled to the number of 4000 infantry; which, considering the difficulties which the invading army encountered in the rugged nature of the country, was a very formidable force. Besides this, the Zaoanias had joined the Beni Abbés, and added considerably to their force. They assembled at a place called Akbon. The Marshal placed his army on the left bank of the river, while his advanced posts were on the right. The advanced posts were attacked at eight in the evening, by the sharpshooters of the Beni Abbés. A general battle ensued, which lasted the greater part of the night. As soon as morning dawned, the French assumed the offensive, and, without any very great difficulty, overcame the enemy. They took a great number of villages, which were given up for pillage to the soldiers. A postscript to Marshal Bugeaud's despatch, dated May 18, states that the Beni Abbés had surrendered, and that he had placed them under the authority of the Khalif of the Mudjana.

(We take this opportunity of introducing to our readers an Engraving from a celebrated Picture by Horace Vernet, illustrating the French Conquest of Algiers.)

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CAXTON.—Viscount Morpeth has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held at the Society of Arts, on the 12th instant, to promote the above object, suggested, it will be recollected, some time since by the Rev. H. Milman. Liberal subscriptions have already been received in furtherance of the object.

MR. COBDEN IN ITALY.—A banquet was given on the 24th ult., at Turin, to Mr. Cobden. The Comte Collobiano was in the chair; having, of course, on his right Mr. Cobden, and on either side the President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. After the usual loyal toasts, the honour of proposing the health of their guest, which was drunk with acclamations long and loud, devolved upon Professor Scialoja, a young Neapolitan of rare talents. After the Professor's speech, Mr. Cobden rose to return thanks. He spoke in French, and after apologising for the imperfect manner in which he could express his sense of the honour done him, made honourable mention of his fellow labourers in the cause of free trade, and of the statesmen who had carried it into effect. He had found that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel was held in high estimation on the Continent, and he believed that the same judgment which intelligent foreigners removed from the atmosphere of our political strife passed upon him, would be also awarded to him by posterity in England. (Loud cheers). Locomotives and fiscal prohibitions were incompatible things. Railways disdained the ancient Custom-house restraints. They could not nurse their modern giant in an old fashioned cradle. (Applause). If Germany had not formed its Zollverein, it would not now have possessed its net-work of railways, and other countries would also be obliged to have their customs unions. (Loud cheers). The protective system was not known by the Italian republics in their flourishing era. How could Venice, for instance, have grown great under that system? As this was probably the last occasion of his addressing an Italian audience, he must be allowed to say what had most surprised and delighted him in his travels in their country. It was not their pictures, monuments, and ruins—he had been prepared to see them. Nor was it the distinguished men he had met, for their fame had reached him in England. His most agreeable surprise had been in finding so much interest felt everywhere in Italy upon the subject of the commercial reform in England. Loud and enthusiastic plaudits followed the termination of the speech. Mr. Cobden had an audience with the King, on the 26th ult., who received him most graciously, and entered at once upon the subject of Free Trade, saying he highly approved the principles Mr. Cobden had advocated, and that it was his wish and intention to make reductions in the tariff as soon as possible, a promise which the Minister of Finance corroborated in the evening, at the English Minister's, where Mr. Cobden dined.

THE EMERTON TESTIMONIAL.

On Tuesday, the Collegiate School, at Hanwell, was the scene of a very gratifying testimony to the high character of the Rev. Dr. Emerton, the Head Master, who was then presented with a superb Silver Vase and Salver, purchased by subscription among gentlemen who had formerly been the Reverend Doctor's pupils, as well as those at present under his tuition. The weight of the vase and stand is 110 ounces, and the height 2½ feet. It was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street; it is more massive than presentation vases usually are; around the lid is an egg-and-tongue moulding; the mouth is encircled by oak leaves and acorns; and within a wreath of the same is engraved this inscription:—

THIS CUP AND STAND WERE PRESENTED

TO
THE REV. JAMES ALEXANDER EMERTON, D.D.,

BY
A few of his former Pupils, and those at present under his care, as a mark of their gratitude for his kindness as a Friend, and respect for his talent as their Tutor; deeply regretting his non-appointment to the Rectory of Hanwell, in which Parish he held the Office of Curate for twelve years.
June 1, 1847.

The presentation of the plate took place at one o'clock on Tuesday, when the Reverend Doctor having seated himself in a chair on the lawn in the grounds of the School, and the pupils being ranged along one side of the garden, and the friends and former pupils on the other, the Committee advanced from the House, with the Testimonial, and, having placed it upon a table, one of the Committee-men read an appropriate address, which was then signed, and inclosed in a glazed case. To this address, the Doctor rose and replied in good taste; the scholars gave three hearty cheers, and the company dispersed to the different amusements of the day.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. EMERTON, HANWELL.

Early in the morning Dr. Emerton was presented by his domestics with a silver inkstand, in token of their esteem for the Reverend Gentleman as their master, and to record their regret at his not being appointed Rector of the Parish.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL.—It appears, from the Report read to the Committee at Manchester, on Tuesday last, that the total sum paid in Manchester and London, amounted to £65,288 13s. 8d.; that the subscriptions printed, but as yet unpaid, amounted to £15,195, making the total £80,483 13s. 8d. The Committee agreed to a resolution to the effect that the time had arrived when it was expedient to close the subscription.

DEATH OF LADY PALMER.—The Right Hon. Lady Madeline Palmer, expired on Tuesday, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in her seventy-sixth year.

NEW POTATOES FREE FROM DISEASE.—Some fine walnut and ash-leaf kidneys were for sale in Winchester market, on Saturday last, fine in size, excellent in quality, and without the least spot or blemish. Several small punnets or baskets, holding from 1lb. to 2lb. each, sold at 1s. 6d. to 2s. each. They were forced in frames, and grown in the same gardens where disease last year was very general. There were also some very good new potatoes for sale, which had been grown in the open ground, in warm borders, under walls, which, though not so large as the forced ones, were entirely free from the last two years' malaria.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

JUNE.

Crown we with flow'rs "the leafy
month of June,"
The rose and lily twine in garland
rare;
Let woodland birds thrill out their
votive tune.
And Zephyrs waft it o'er the mea-
dows fair.
Hark! to the mower's song! The
perfumed air
Floats from the hay-sward to the
slumbering stream;
Skimm'd by the swallow; while
the shepherd's care,
Well wash'd, their fleeces bright as
silver seem.
List to the lusty cheers that ring
along
The Thames' fair margins, at the
rower's race.
View where the cricketers—fleet,
agile, strong—
Claim for their noble sport no se-
cond place.
While to crown all behold the
brave balloon
Soaring upon the vesper breeze of
June!

Month! glorious month! to Eng-
land trebly dear!
Thou saw'st the seven good Pre-
lates in the Tower,*
Which unto them a palace did ap-
pear,
For conscience combated a bigot's
pow'r.
Thou too hast seen the gay and
gallant flow'r
Of Gallia's chivalry crushed to the
dust.
At Waterloo; † hast also blest
the hour
When the brave Barons wrench'd
from tyrant's trust
Their rights, at Runnymede! ‡...
Hail! laurell'd June!
Prince of the year! the glad sun's
favourite child,
Bring with thee on thy balmy
wings the boon
Of Ceres. And never be
exiled
From us her fostering smiles; but
pure and bright
Shed o'er our suffering land their
blessed light. L.

* June 17th. † June 18th. ‡ June 19th.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

MACKEREL are fish of passage which visit every part of our coasts in the spring and early part of the summer, and are taken in great abundance. They are conveyed by rapid land journeys from the coast to London for sale; and, for the encouragement of the Mackerel and other similar fisheries, the carriages in which the fish are thus conveyed are exempted from post-horse duty. However, this measure is now almost nugatory, from the greater rapidity of railway transit.

The fishing-boats on those parts of the coast which are sufficiently near to the Thames are accompanied by fast-sailing cutters, which collect the takings of the fishing-boats, and proceed with the cargo to Billingsgate Market, while the boats pursue their occupation. During a favourable season, 100,000 Mackerel are brought to Billingsgate Market every week. Those fish, which, as described, are brought by land conveyance to London, are sold at a kind of auction on the beach by the fishermen to the owners of the carts or vans, whose success in the speculation depends mainly on their quickness in bringing them to the market for consumption.

manner to Trinity House.

ROBBERY IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—During the trial of a woman named Scholland, on Wednesday, at the Middlesex Sessions, for stealing a gold breast pin from John Risley, it appeared that the prosecutor was likely to lose the pin. The prosecutor said "it had been a most unlucky case for him. Yesterday, whilst waiting in the Court in expectation of the case being called on, my pocket was picked of my handkerchief, my pocket-book, and several papers of consequence to me; and now it seems, owing to the carelessness of the pawnbroker, I am also likely to lose my gold pin. I thought, at all events, that my property would be safe while I was within the walls of your Lordship's Court." (A laugh.) The Assistant Judge expressed his regret at the loss of Mr. Risley, but said he could afford him no redress.

The principal fisheries on the eastern coast of England are in the neighbourhood of Whitby, Hartlepool, and Robin Hood's Bay.

Mr. Duncan has chosen the Brighton fishery for the scene of his truthful illustration. The season commences in April or May, and terminates in July or August. Each boat employs from two to four men; the chain of nets used for taking Mackerel is more than a mile in length, and of great depth; and thousands of fish are taken at one draught. The greater part is purchased for the London markets, whither it is conveyed by railway. Thus, we read in a recent Number of the *Brighton Herald*:—"The catch of Mackerel off the town this week has been very great; not less than 40,000 have been brought in. One boat alone—the *Sarah*, Nat. Gunn—took 11,000 fish on Wednesday night, being the first night's shooting. They were very fine, and fetched 18s. a hundred. Other boats have taken from 2000 to 4000 and 5000 a night; and fish are very plentiful, reducing the prices from 36s. to 18s. per hundred. No news has been received from Plymouth, where there are still eight or ten Brighton boats, whilst 22 are employed off the town."

TRINITY MONDAY.—On Monday, according to annual custom, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as the Master of the Trinity House, accompanied by the elder and junior brethren, assembled in the Grand Hall of the Trinity House, and, after partaking of a slight repast, proceeded to the Tower and embarked in their state barges, attended by the officials of the Trinity House, the Master and Wardens of the Watermen's Company, and Captain Fisher, the harbour master, and a strong muster of Thames police. His Grace was loudly cheered by a large body of spectators on his embarking, as also by the passengers in the numerous vessels and steamers going down the river. On the arrival of the party at Deptford, his Grace landed, the procession then moved on towards St. Nicholas Church, the children belonging to the Seamen's Orphan School being drawn up in line. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Melvill, Chaplain of the Tower and to his Grace. The church was crowded in every part. At the conclusion of divine service, the Duke of Wellington returned to town in an open carriage and pair, the Brethren of the Trinity returning in the usual



MACKEREL FISHING.—BRIGHTON BOATS.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 6.—First Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 4h. 5m., a.m.
 MONDAY, 7.—The length of the day is 16h. 22m., and it has increased 8h. 37m. since the Shortest Day.
 TUESDAY, 8.—The Sun rises at 3h. 47m.; is due E. at 7h. 17m. and sets at 8h. 11m.
 WEDNESDAY, 9.—Venus sets at 11h. 2m., p.m.
 THURSDAY, 10.—Saturn rises at 0h. 26m., a.m.
 FRIDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.—Mars rises at 0h. 53m., a.m.
 SATURDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends.
 Jupiter has now disappeared, and the bright planet Venus shines brilliantly in the evening. The planets Mars and Saturn are near each other, and may be seen early in the mornings.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 17	8 10	8 43	9 24	10 30	11 22	11 36

* * On Thursday the 10th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Napoleon" and "Φιλοσοφος."—Whether the first quotation be from a classic author, we cannot determine. The couplet beginning "Immodest words" is from Roscommon, as we stated.
 "O. B. C." Kingston.—We cannot say, with certainty, which is the longest established Brewery in England: Barclay, dates from early in the last century.
 "W. M. R." Jermyn-street.—We shall be glad to be favoured with a sight of the specimen.
 "Larley" is thanked: the Epigram has point, but the subject is too prurient for our columns.
 "Young Ireland" should inquire of a Law Bookseller.
 "P. S." Liverpool.—Apply to Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street.
 "K. T. C." Birmingham.—By insurance in the names of the parties to be benefited.
 "J. R. D." Bosworth.—The assignment of the property is illegal.
 "W. G." Telfs, is thanked for the "Sporting" note; though we cannot find room to insert it.
 "E. L." Cusell.—The communication of any event of interest will be acceptable.
 "J. N." New York, is thanked for the Prints.
 "A Subscriber," Marlborough.—We cannot interfere in wagers.
 "H. O." Margate.—Living at Calais is cheap, (for a town), but much dearer than in the provinces.
 "R. E." Rostrevor.—We have no space to illustrate the locality suggested, unless in connection with the Opening of the Railway.
 "Do Try."—We shall be glad to see the View, if it be a new print.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—To catch Cockroaches, half-fill a glazed basin or pie-dish with sweetened beer, or linseed oil, and set it in places frequented by them. Or, strew the place with cucumber parings.
 "J. H." Dublin, is thanked for the Sketch.
 "Bedford."—See the daily Newspapers.
 "Indiana."—Such a recommendation as our Correspondent suggests would appear partial and unfair.
 "R. H. S."—The Booksellers' Monopoly of the Opera Tickets has long baffled the Lessee himself.
 "A. Y." may obtain a List of the Governors of Christ's Hospital at the Counting-house of the Hospital.
 "W. A. D." is thanked for the Ode; but, we had not room to print it.
 "P. G." Plymouth.—The Half-quarter Days are Feb. 8, May 8, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.
 "J. G. S."—We cannot state when the Nelson Medals are to be distributed; nor when the account of Naval Services will be published by the Admiralty. Both will, doubtless, be duly announced.
 "Dannelshire."—We have not time for the calculation.
 "H. S. T." Brackley.—Safer in England.
 "A Tyro," Liverpool.—Bartlett's "Italian Dictionary."
 "Junius," Blackheath.—The play of "The Love-Chase" is published by Moxon, Dover-street: "Money," by Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.
 "B. P. J."—The Painting has considerable merit.
 "X. X., a Constant Subscriber."—The strength of the Lotion may be increased, but cautiously.
 "Joseph," Antwerp.—See the "Hand-book of Birkenhead."
 "A Soldier," Enniscombe, will, probably, find a View of Little Warley Church, near Brentwood, in the "Excursions in Essex;" or in Newcourt's "Repertorium Ecclesiasticum," which contains an illustrated parochial history of the County.
 "An Officer of Rank," Simla.—We will readily engrave the Portrait whenever the General again distinguishes himself; interim, we will take care of the Memoir.
 "A Subscriber."—Any good Almanack for the year contains a List of the East India Company's Directors.
 "E. H." Norwich.—We believe the Arab horses in question to have been mostly presented to the owners of studs.
 "N. W. J." Clifton.—Apply to Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross.
 "Worcester."—"Archipelago" is a corruption of *Egeopelago*, modern Greek for the *Egean Sea*. The term is applied to any sea interspersed with many isles, and to the isles situated therein. The celebration of Royal Birthdays is, doubtless, fixed by convenience.
 "Charles William."—The engravers may be right or wrong. They generally turn to some of the printed Catalogues of Arms, and select from the various bearings given to each name, the crest they think the correct one.
 "Bardsley," Ashton-under-Lyne.—Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, was born in 1786. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; took his degree as third Wrangler, and was Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He is son of Charles Blomfield, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's; and is married to Dorothy, daughter of Charles Cox, Esq.
 "J. S."—The present Parliament might assemble in 1848.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—A Marriage Licence can be procured at Doctors' Commons, by application to a Proctor. The names and places of residence must be given.
 "A Celt."—Lord Ponsonby, so well known as a diplomatist, is still alive. He is brother-in-law of Lord Jersey, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was second son of Brabazon, first Earl of Bessborough, grandfather of the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 "Vincit Veritas."—Every married man is entitled to impale his wife's arms.
 "A Subscriber," Cork.—The word is Turkish, and the English pronunciation is no rule; but the *g* hard is most likely to be correct.
 "Enquirer."—The quotation, "Hereditary bondsmen," &c., so often used by O'Connell, is from the second canto of "Childe Harold," stanza 76.
 "H. C. S." Brighton.—The context must explain the meaning, unless it is a misprint.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, is now the largest Theatre in this country. The Birmingham Organ is the largest in England.
 "Rodolph." Bristol.—5s., gilt edges. We cannot reply as to the Truffe.
 "W. E." can recover by the New Act.
 "P."—Valpy's "Latin Grammar."
 "W. L. R."—We have not room for the Lines.
 "M. M." Exeter.—The ellipse is questionable.
 "G. S." Old Brompton.—We cannot notice the matter.
 "A. B. Z." and "T. H." Igham, should address their inquiries respecting the Coins to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.
 "X. Y. Z. W." Windsor.—The Railway Trips are, doubtless, paid for; but, we cannot tell the rate.
 "A Subscriber in Tipperary."—"Moore's Sporting Sheet Almanack" is published at No. 1, West-street, St. Martin's lane.
 "V. E. Y." Bristol.—The Irish words "Och hane! wirrasthruel!" in our Song, last week, signify "Alas! I woe is me!"
 "Oconian."—We cannot engrave either of the Pictures: they are not worth it.
 "An Admirer."—The figures at the base of the Statue of O'Connell, in Mr. Harvey's design, in our last Number, are Ireland, Mercy, and Anarchy—the latter laid prostrate.
 "Amicus" is thanked: we will see.
 "A. Z." Wartling.—The property in any original sculpture, model, or bust, is secured for fourteen years; and, if the artist survive that time, for fourteen years longer, provided the name of the proprietor and date of first publication be inscribed, as in the case of engravings.
 "Alfa."—See Hodgson's "Instructions for Candidates for Holy Orders."
 "A Correspondent."—Robin Adair was a law student of the last century, who preferred Bacchus and the Muses to Themis and Rhadamanthus. His song—that is, the song which bears his name—is an adaptation of the old Irish air of "Aileen Aroon," of which an adaptation is to be found in "Moore's Melodies."
 "G. D." Camberwell.—The cost of a Patent for England, Scotland, and Ireland, will be about £500.
 "Nimrod."—The Derby and Oaks Stakes are named after the Earl of Derby, and his seat, The Oaks, near Epsom.
 "H. W. H."—Last year, the Derby Stakes, at Ascot, were won by Pyrrhus the First; and the Emperor's Cup, at Ascot, by Alarm.
 "R. R. M." Lisbon, is thanked.
 "Echo of the Keene."—A Correspondent is thanked for the offer of this communication; though we cannot print it.
 "We have received several Letters respecting the Engraving in our last Number, of the Scene of the Railway Accident at Chester; in reply to which we repeat the name and address of the Artist, from whom we received the sketch—Mr. A. W. Hunt, Liverpool. Next week, we intend illustrating the subject, from Sketches by an Artist of our own Establishment, whom we have dispatched to Chester for the purpose.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Irish Knitting Patterns. By Miss Lambert.—The Crochet Collar Book.—Tradesman's Book of Design, Part 1.—Arabian Night's Entertainments, 2nd Vol.—The Disgrace to the Family, Part 1.—Sylvan's Handbook to the Lakes.—Monumental Brasses. By the Rev. C. Boutel.
 Music.—Beautiful Flowers.—Swedish Songs.—Song of the Haymakers.—Musical Treasury, Parts 76, 79, and 80.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

JUSTICE frequently seems to be more a question of time than principle; it may be denied by power with impunity; it may be asked for by weakness in vain; but Time conquers it—wrests it at last from the most unwilling; the misfortune is that it so often comes too late. Homer personifies Complaint, as the daughter of Jove, always pursuing Injustice over the world; but, being weak and lame, rarely overtaking her enemy. Sometimes, however, Injustice of a sudden relents, and repairs the injury she has done, so readily that one wonders by what perversion of principle the concession was so long denied.

For instance, will it be credited by future generations that it is only the official *Gazette* of Tuesday last, June 1st—"the glorious first of June," as it used to be called—that contains the notification of an honorary reward to be given to the veterans of all ranks who fought through the greater part of the War of the Revolution from 1794 to 1815? Is it, we say, credible? Yet there is the *Gazette* containing, in due form, all the official notices and regulations, signed, "by command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington!"

Forty-one years from the date of the first land battle—that of Maida, fought in 1806—and fifty-three from the first naval engagement—Howe's victory over the French fleet—comes the mark of honour to those engaged in them! What a weary heart-sickening interval! The spirit of the time has gone; we are in the midst of other days; and, though these triumphs are not forgotten, it is not underrating them to say they are less thought of than of yore. Fifty-three years after date comes the justice and reward that should have followed instantly upon the deed as promptly as thanks on service—even from the most niggard and churlish individual: a great and wealthy nation is thus slowly just!

We are glad justice has been done, though so tardily; and yet, in some respects, it is a question whether "better late than never" can be said of the transaction. In the first place, granting the special distinction now, proves the claim to it to have been always valid; and men are compelled to ask, why was it so long denied? Routine, of course, defends itself by pleading the "regulations" by which the capacity of desiring and appreciating such a mark of honour was supposed not to extend below "Flag Officers and Captains," in the Naval Service, and "Generals and Superior Officers," in the Army. Below those ranks Chivalry was ignored; it was reckoned as duty, and paid for, but received no outward token of acknowledgment beyond. And, as Generals and Admirals, and Flag Officers, in the good old times of 1794, and long after them, were appointed by those who made the Parliament for the Minister, with the broad understanding of all your places for my votes, it follows pretty certainly that the Flags and the Frigates, the Regiments and Divisions, did not always go to the most fitted for them.

Our greatest names in both services have been those who had to struggle against the system; Wellington was superseded on the eve of one of his great victories to suit some home intrigue, and Nelson had more battles to fight with the Board of Admiralty than the French. Of course, rewards always fall on the heads that happen to stand in the right place to catch them, and the anger, discontent, and heartburnings of all who were not Generals and Flag Officers, may be conceived. They have been borne for half a century, and are now acknowledged to have been just. Yet, till now, all successive Ministries, and Admiralties, and Commanders-in-Chief have been coldly constant in their refusal to grant this acknowledgment. What a contrast to the more generous policy of those we fought against! Napoleon distributed the Cross of the Legion of Honour almost on the field of battle, and the English Commander-in-Chief only in 1847 bestows the token that was earned in—1806!

We wonder how many of those who were middle-aged men and veteran soldiers in the Battles of Maida, and Vimiera, and Corunna, are alive now to receive and enjoy the reward? In all human business we ought to recollect that the term of man's life was abridged at the Flood; Methuselah might have tarried a half-century or two for an event with complacency; but our less-favoured race find that space more than a whole life, not a fraction of existence. Three-score years and ten are not an average, but an exception; Government should really reflect on these things. The greater portion of those who fought under Howe and Moore has passed away, or is in the verge of the tomb; the youngest drummer boys and the smallest midshipmen of those years are grey-haired men! What is fit to be done at all should be done quickly.

We are no admirers of stars and ribands and medals for themselves; we should not wish to see them made valueless by indiscriminate bestowal, like that which makes the countless orders of the German Courts ridiculous, and has in France rendered even the Honour of the celebrated "Legion" very questionable. The deterioration is caused by giving them to every body, till at last the Order, as in Germany, ceases to be a distinction. But naval and military orders are not open to the same objection, and they are particularly suited to the character of the service performed.

This was always felt to be true, but it was the rule to confine the distinction to the highest ranks, except in the case of the Battle of Waterloo. Every man and officer engaged in the last conflict of the war received a medal without exception, though some of the regiments and many of the officers saw service for the first time. The veterans who had fought through the whole war, and borne the brunt of the Peninsular campaigns, thought this unjust; many of them not having the luck to be present at the crowning victory, had no distinction at all, while younger men of less service walked about in all the pride of "a decoration." Thus for thirty years has the voice of complaint and remonstrance gone up, claiming of the authorities some badge of honour for the soldiers of the Peninsula. For the whole of that period the leader of that army had not only a voice potential in all military affairs, but one perfectly absolute. When he was Minister, one word from him would have settled the question by the just and generous concession. That word was never spoken: he never interfered, discouraged all petitions; and, while himself oppressed with the weight of orders and stars from every Court in Europe, coldly denied to those who bore him through so many a well-fought field the small distinction of a medal! In his case, the assertion that such rewards should always be left to the Sovereign is little less than an evasion, since, for many years, he was, in fact, the Sovereign. As in many other things, it is not till public opinion was strongly expressed on the subject that the Duke and the Government have given way. The boon is thus deprived of all the grace that attaches to what is freely given; the long refusal is altogether inexcusable; the difficulties in the way have only been increased by the time that has elapsed. It is now a reparation for neglect, rather than a reward of service; and it is impossible not to see that the long denial will always remain a reproach and blemish on the character of the great military chief, who rigorously exacted the service of his army, but coldly shut them out from everything above pay and provender—"Generals and superior officers" excepted. Well may Colonel Napier say that the English army has always fought "under the cold shade of aristocracy."

EUROPE must reconcile itself to the idea of an American ruler of some kind—an Emperor, or President, according to circumstances—sitting on the Throne of the Montezumas. The supremacy of race is one of the resistless agents in the affairs of the world; it works with the certainty of a natural law; politicians and diplomats may stand aghast at some of its manifestations, but they cannot tie the giant's hands with red tape; and, at last, they have only to do again what they have done before—accommodate themselves to circumstances, as circumstances pay no manner of heed to them.

The nation that cannot govern itself, and is nothing but a mass of hopeless anarchy, falls with the most absolute certainty under the rule of the first that can; nay, if a nation possessing all the virtues, cannot defend itself, it must accept the Government of another; in this case it is pitied if it cannot be saved. But Mexico is so utterly rotten and worthless that to do either is impossible. The Spanish blood has corrupted under the southern sun to the point where political dissolution is inevitable. The stronger race is upon them; the two cannot dwell on the same continent together, save in their natural relative positions. The early settlers of Italy founded their Empire on the ruins of the Etruscan race; and they yielded to the Lombards and Goths: the north, when it once lays its hold on the south, seems to retain its grasp, and the Austrian is still the successor of the Caesars. The present advance of the Americans on Mexico may not result in holding the country; the Americans are hardly prepared to assume the Government of such a people; but the day will come for that also, and it may be as well to accustom ourselves to the contemplation.

THE WEATHER.

The weather which we have experienced during the past week has been a continuation of that I have had to describe since the 10th of May; and it has caused a wonderful improvement in the growing crops since that time. In some respects the weather of the past week has been such, that, so far as I can ascertain, it is without a parallel on record at this season of the year. The following are the leading particulars of each day:—Friday, May 28, was a splendid day, and remarkable, both on account of the very high temperature attained on this day, as well as for the great dryness of the atmosphere. At 7h. A.M., the reading of the thermometer was 66°; by nine it had increased to 81°; and it continued between this reading and 83° till 2h. P.M.; shortly after this time it had increased to 85°; and at 3h. P.M., it was 87½°; it still further increased to 88°—a point, I believe, higher than has been before recorded to have taken place in May. The temperature did not decline quickly; at 7h. P.M., the reading was 76°, and it did not descend below 66° before midnight, and during the night it did not descend below 62°. At 8h. P.M., the temperature of the dew point was 56°, being 31½° below that of the air, indicating a very dry state of the atmosphere, and showing that the weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 5½ grains, but that it would have required an additional quantity of eight grains to have saturated it. The degree of humidity was only 4, representing perfect saturation by 10. During this day the sky was nearly cloudless; the wind blew from the N.E. and E.N.E. The lowest thermometrical reading on grass was 42½°, and the average temperature of the day was 71°. From 11h. P.M., there were frequent flashes of lightning seen in the S.S.W., and they were followed by thunder at about 3h. A.M., of the 29th day, with heavy rain falling for a short time, during which nearly a quarter of an inch of rain fell. Saturday was a fine day, but cloudy till the evening; the air was generally in a calm state; the average temperature of the day was 65½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 53°. Sunday was a fine and nearly cloudless day; the wind was from the S.W. and W.S.W.; the lowest reading on grass was 35°, and the average temperature of the day was 61½°. Monday was a fine day, with a light air from the N., in the morning, and from the E., during the afternoon; the average temperature of the day was 64°, and the lowest reading on grass was 35°. Tuesday was also a fine day; its average temperature was 63½°, and the lowest reading on grass was 37°. Wednesday was a fine day, with gentle airs from the E.; its average temperature was 63°, the lowest reading on grass was 33½°. Thursday was a fine day; the direction of the wind was variable; the average temperature of the day was 63½°; the lowest reading on grass was 37½°. During the day there were portions of cirri, cumuli, cirro cumuli, and haze prevalent. The average temperature of the week was 64½°. The average temperature of the month of May was 57½°. The amount of rain collected during the month was 1½ inch nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Day	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 3
Friday	88½	75½	75	82	81½	81	80½
Saturday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½
Sunday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½
Monday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½
Tuesday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½
Wednesday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½
Thursday	85	75	75	82	81½	81	80½

Blackheath, Thursday, June 3, 1847. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the Private Chapel in Buckingham Palace.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal Family, returned to Windsor. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Lucca, went to Windsor on that evening on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen gave a grand banquet in the evening in St. George's Hall. The dinner table was splendidly ornamented with gold plate, a very fine epergne, called "The Prince of Wales," forming the central ornament of the plateau. Numerous candelabra of silver gilt, filled with wax lights, were placed down the middle. At the west end of the hall was a buffet of gold plate, having in the middle a trophy captured at the storming of Seringapatam—the large head and paws of a Royal tiger couchant, covered with plates of pure gold. This figure formerly supported the Throne of the Sultan of Mysore. On either side were displayed a State Standard of Tipoo Sultan, the head of the staff of each standard being composed of a large amethyst, encircled with diamonds.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to Ascot. In the evening her Majesty gave another grand banquet. On Wednesday also, her Majesty gave a grand dinner.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and several of their Royal visitors, promenaded this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. Shortly after twelve o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the whole of their illustrious guests, left the Castle in seven of the Royal carriages and four, for the race-course at Ascot. The Royal party returned to the Castle between five and six o'clock. Her Majesty gave a grand banquet this evening in St. George's Hall; covers were laid for seventy-two. The Duchess of Kent (who took her departure from Frogmore this morning for Clarence House, St. James's), will leave town for Germany, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, on Tuesday next.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT APSLEY HOUSE.—The Duke of Wellington purposes to give a grand entertainment on the 14th inst., at Apsley House, in celebration of the baptism of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley. The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify it to be her intention to stand sponsor in person to the infant grand-daughter of the noble and gallant Duke.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.—The Earl of Albemarle, we regret to learn, is suffering from severe indisposition, at Quiddenhall Hall, Norfolk.

VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO THE CONTINENT.—The Duchess of Kent is expected to take her departure from England on Tuesday next, for the Continent, upon a visit of upwards of two months to her relatives in Germany. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION FOR MARLBOROUGH.—Mr. John Bagshaw, formerly member for Sudbury, and lately put forward by the Reform and Registration Association for the borough of Marlborough, in the room of Sir Charles Napier, has withdrawn from the contest, and the interest of his friends is transferred to Lord D. C. Stuart.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Saturday evening, Sir John Rennie, as President of the Institution, gave his first Conversazione for the season, at his house in Whitehall-place. The spacious suite of drawing-rooms was brilliantly illuminated; and on the tables, and in the library and dining-room, was a very interesting assemblage of models of engineering and mechanical works, drawings, &c. The attendance of Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distinguished architects, artists, and men of letters, was very numerous; and the *réunion* was altogether a very delightful one.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Tuesday the committee of the baths and washhouses for the labouring poor, situate in George-street, Euston-square, made a report of the number of persons who had availed themselves of its benefits since the opening of the establishment in August last. Up to Saturday in the past month, 63,313 males, and 7,127 females had bathed, and 1,477 poor women had washed, ironed, &c., the wearing apparel belonging to themselves and families, being a total of 77,908 individuals.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered last week in London were 960, being 110 more than the average number of the same week in several former years. Probably about one-half of the excess must be ascribed to increase of population; of the remainder the greater part has been caused by the unusual prevalence of fever amongst adults, and of affections of the mesenteric gland amongst children. Fifty-two persons died of fever, which is 18 above the average. Scurvy, or the kindred disease purpura, has recently increased to a great extent, both in London and throughout the country.

POSTSCRIPT. IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 4.

The *Tiger* steam-ship arrived from the Peninsula this morning. She brings intelligence from Lisbon down to the 29th ultimo, and Oporto the 30th. The *Bulldog* arrived at Lisbon on the 27th, with news of the determination of the British Government to interfere on behalf of the Queen: it had excited great indignation amongst the popular party. A good deal of firing was heard in the direction of St. Ube's on the 28th. Contradictory reports were in circulation. One was that the Junta would yield; another, that it would fight to the last. The *Gladiator* crossed the bar at Oporto on the 29th, and came out crowded with English residents. The Junta and Bandeira would prevent the further landing and embarking of the troops.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Select Committee was appointed to consider the petitions relative to the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Bill.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Lord MONTAGUE moved the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject of immigration from Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway (No. 2) Branches; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway (No. 1) (Smethwick Deviation); Bristol and South Wales Junction Railway and Aust Ferry; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway; Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction Railway; Dundee and Newtyle Railway; Dundee and Perth Railway (Alteration and Extension, and Inchture, Polgavie, and Inchmichael Branches); Eastern Counties Railway (Enlargement of the London and Stratford Station, and Amendment of Acts); Eastern Counties Railway (Cambridge, Royston, and Ware Line, &c.); Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway (Deviation and Nuneaton Branches); London and North Western Railway (Coventry and Nuneaton Branch); London and North Western Railway (Atherstone and Whitacre Branch); London and Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway; London and North Western Railway (Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Wellingborough Branch, &c.); Lynn and Ely Railway (Deviation and Lynn Docks); Northampton and Banbury Railway; and the Parkgate and Chester and Birkenhead Junction Railway.

PORTUGAL.—Some conversation took place upon the subject of the recent protocol regarding Portugal, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON said the only and sole reason of her Majesty's Government wishing for a delay of a few days was, that the House should be in full information of all that had transpired on the subject. When the papers were on the table he was convinced it would be seen that every disposition had been shown by the British Administration to secure to Portugal the rights which she was entitled to under the treaty, and to protect the liberties and security of Portuguese subjects. It was then arranged that Mr. Hume should have the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the subject on Thursday next.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to a question from Mr. C. BERKELEY, Lord MORPETH said her Majesty had given her sanction to the removal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington from the arch at Hyde Park, and the Committee had been informed of it. Her Majesty had also expressed a wish that the arch should be completed and ornamented according to the original design.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We understand it is the intention of her Majesty the Queen Dowager to pass the winter in Madeira for the benefit of her health.

BREAD RIOTS AT WELLS.—A riot took place at Wells, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the high price of bread, viz. 11d. the 4lb. loaf, although so large a reduction has taken place in wheat. Messrs. John and Stephen Fry had all their windows fronting the street broken. On Wednesday morning a set of "navies" caused considerable consternation by parading the city with large clubs, but they dispersed without doing further mischief. Great praise is due to the inhabitants, who voluntarily went to the assistance of the magistrates as special constables. A commercial gentleman, who had only arrived a short time at the Somerset Hotel (which is nearly opposite the baker's shop), made use of some language for which he is bound over to appear at the assize.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday state that Marshal Grouchy died at St. Etienne on the 29th ult., in the 82nd year of his age. The Marshal, whose lungs had been always very delicate, had gone to spend the winter in Italy, and sojourned in succession at Pisa, Florence, and Rome. He had experienced considerable benefit from the journey, when, on his return, he was seized at St. Etienne with a serious illness, which terminated in his death. He was then proceeding to Vichy, the waters of which had been ordered for his wife. The Marshal leaves two sons, the one a General, and the other a Colonel of Hussars, and a daughter the Marchioness d'Ormesson.

POLICE.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.

The officers of the D division of Police on Wednesday discovered that a woman had been murdered in a house near Bryanston-square. It appears that Mary Ann Hunt, a female about thirty years of age, out of a situation, about eleven weeks since engaged the share of an apartment with an aged woman named Mary Stowell, occupying the front kitchen at Mr. Baylis's, baker, No. 40, Adam-street West, Bryanston-square. On Wednesday morning, about half-past four o'clock, as police constable Battersby, No. 124 D, was on duty in Queen-street, Edgware-road, he observed Hunt walking along with two bundles. Suspecting something wrong, as she appeared greatly agitated, he stopped her, and asked her where she came from; to which she at first made no reply, but immediately afterwards said, "No. 40, Adam-street." On proceeding to the apartment lately occupied by the prisoner and deceased, a horrible sight presented itself. On the floor fronting the fire-place lay the body of Mrs. Stowell, her head literally smashed to atoms, a poker covered with blood and brains, with which evidently the diabolical crime had been committed, lying by her side. A thick piece of rope was round her neck tied in a knot, from which it would appear that the murderer had first attempted to strangle her while in her sleep, but her efforts being ineffectual, she had taken the poker.

Mary Ann Hunt was on Wednesday examined at MARLBOROUGH Office, before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of murder.

The first witness was Battersby, 124 D, who said—At a quarter-past four this morning, as I was on duty in Adam-street West, I saw the prisoner put her head outside of the door No. 40. On her seeing me she drew in and shut the door. Thinking that there was something very suspicious, I concealed myself close by, and watched the house till a quarter to five, when I saw the prisoner coming out with two large bundles. The moment she saw me she threw them into the passage, and closed the door, shutting herself in. I went up and tried the door, and found it fast. I waited again a few yards off, when I saw the door opened an inch or two. I went up and tried to open it with my hand, but could not. I put my shoulder to it and forced it in, when I saw the prisoner behind the door. I said to her do these two bundles belong to you, and she said "yes." I said to her if you had been an honest woman you would have called a cab, and not have watched till the policeman was out of sight; she then said, "if you doubt me for a moment I'll leave the bundles and call for them in half an hour, when the people are up." I told her that I must see the old lady in the front kitchen, and desired her to follow me. We went down together, and she knocked at the door, at the same time saying, "It's of no use, for she's as deaf as a stone." I went into the room, and looked through the window; there was no furniture at all in the room. I said to her, you have told me a falsehood; when are we coming to the truth? She made no answer. We went up stairs, and I knocked at a side door in the passage. A female answered, and I wished her to open the door of the back kitchen, but she told me that she had not got the key. I said to the prisoner, who was with me, this looks very suspicious; when she said, "Don't say I did it;" and she seemed greatly agitated. A constable was passing, and I desired him to take the prisoner to the station-house. I made my way into the kitchen, and found therein the body of the old lady, with a poker lying beside her. Her head was under the grate. I got into the room and found the woman dead, with a cord twisted round her neck. She had no gown on. She had a large wound on the face, and several other wounds on the crown of the head, which appeared completely crushed; a great quantity of blood had flowed, and I perceived it in all parts of the room. I sent for the doctor, who lived a few doors off, and on his attending he said the deceased had been dead several hours. I examined the bundles at the station-house, and they contained articles of apparel marked "M. S."

Wm. Crofton Moat, surgeon, Upper Berkeley-street, stated that he was called into the house where the murdered woman was lying shortly after five o'clock that morning, and described the nature of the injuries inflicted. She had been dead then, in his opinion, about eight hours.

Mary Anne Porter, wife of a constable of the D division, said: I was called to search the prisoner, and I found a great deal of blood upon her clothing. Her bonnet strings and cloak had also marks of blood upon them.

W. Mills, 3, George-place, Carnaby-street, St. James's, said: I am porter to Mr. Baker, 160, Regent street, and am son-in-law of the deceased. I dined with her on Sunday last, and have not seen her since. The prisoner, who was a servant out of place, had been lodging with her for eleven weeks, and a fortnight ago she received notice to quit, but she refused to do so. Last Sunday morning my mother (deceased) told her she was grieved at not being able to get rid of her; and prisoner had been heard to make an observation to the effect that she knew the old lady had some money in a corner drawer.

Susanna Nisbett: I lodge at 40, Adam-street, on the first floor. I knew Mrs. Stowell, the deceased, and saw her on Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock.

Mr. Rawlinson: Did the prisoner lodge with her?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Rawlinson: When did you last see the prisoner?—Witness: At twenty minutes to nine I saw her come out.

Mr. Rawlinson: Did you hear any noise or struggling in the house?—Witness: None, sir.

Mr. Rawlinson: Did you ever hear the prisoner threaten the deceased?—Witness: No, sir.

ness: Yes; the night before last I heard her call her an old wretch, and said she would do for her.

The clothes contained in the bundles before referred to, and marked M. S., were proved to belong to the murdered woman.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of the way in which the old lady came by her death.

The Magistrate remanded her for further examination.

ROBBERY BY A WAITER.

John Haywood, a waiter at Christie's Hotel, St. James's-street, was on Tuesday examined before Mr. Bingham, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, charged with stealing about £750 in money and securities, a gold watch and appendages, and other property belonging to General Sir Archibald Mackenzie.

General Mackenzie stated that he resided at Bath, but, at present, was staying at Christie's Hotel. The prisoner was one of the waiters at the hotel, and it was his business to attend to him. On Thursday evening (last week), he placed a writing case on the table of his sitting room, which case contained £115 in Bank of England notes, £250 in circular notes of Messrs. Coutts and Co., 18 sovereigns in gold, a letter of credit for £300, a gold watch and seals, and other articles, his property. On the following morning, he went into the sitting room about a quarter before nine o'clock, and missed the case. Some days afterwards, the case was shown to him by the police. It had been broken open, and one £5 note and two sovereigns had been abstracted.

Charles Tanfield, General Mackenzie's valet, said he saw the case safe on the table in the sitting room about half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning. It must have been taken almost immediately afterwards.

Elizabeth Spence, daughter of a coffee-shop keeper, No. 8, Hand-court, Holborn, said the prisoner and another person first came to lodge at her father's house about a month ago. Last Friday, the prisoner came to the house, and left a black travelling bag. This bag witness delivered to Inspector Haynes; it was then locked.

Inspector Haynes, of the detective force, said, on receiving information of the robbery, he went to the hotel, and proceeded to question the servants, amongst whom was the prisoner. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery.

From information he received, he was induced to go to Hand-court, and there he received a black bag from last witness, which had been left there by the prisoner. On opening the bag, the missing case was found. It had been broken open, and about £7 in money taken out; all the rest of the stolen property was there. Witness returned to the hotel and asked the prisoner if he had ever had a black bag in his possession? The prisoner said he never had. He asked the prisoner if he had ever lodged in Hand-court? The prisoner replied in the negative. Witness then showed him the bag, and asked him if it was his property? The prisoner denied all knowledge of it. On searching the prisoner, the key of the bag was found in his possession. The prisoner was also identified as the person who had taken lodgings at the coffee-shop in Hand-court, and who had left the bag there.

The prisoner declined making any defence, and was fully committed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BECKETT, BART.

THE death of this respected Baronet occurred at Brighton on the 31st ult., after a month's illness. Sir John was the eldest son of Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Somerby Park, county of Lincoln, and grandson, maternally, of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bristol. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there greatly distinguished himself, taking a wrangler's degree in 1795.

His first return to Parliament was by the Borough of Cockerham, in 1820. He subsequently sat for Haslemere, and, finally, represented the populous town of Leeds. In the Duke of Wellington's Administration he held the appointments of Judge-Marshal and Advocate-General; and, during Sir Robert Peel's short-lived Ministry of 1834, resumed those offices. Politically, he adhered with firmness to Tory principles, and voted against the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporation Bill, and the Irish Tithe measure. He had been a Privy Councillor since 1817.

Sir John Beckett married in that year, Lady Anne Lowther, daughter of William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., but has died without issue; the title devolving on his brother, now Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., the eminent banker of Leeds.

SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, BART., OF GREENCASTLE.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland announce the decease of this gentleman. He represented a branch of the noble house of Donegal, and resided at Greencastle, in the county of that name. He was only son of the Rev. William Chichester, by Mary Anne, his first wife, daughter of George Harvey, Esq., of Malin Hall, and obtained the patent of Baronetcy in 1821.

THE HON. AND VERY REV. WM. HERBERT, LL.D., DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

THE Reverend gentleman died, on the 28th ultimo, at his residence in Hereford-street, Park-lane. He had been somewhat of an invalid during the last two years, but his decease occurred unexpectedly. On the morning of the day he died, he appeared better than usual, and went out; but, about a quarter of an hour after his return home, he suddenly fell back in his chair and expired.

Dr. Herbert was born in 1778, the third son of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth Alicia-Maria, his wife, daughter of Charles Earl of Egremont. Thus, paternally and maternally, he derived descent from two of our most eminent families—the Herberts and the Wyndhams. By Letitia Dorothea, his wife, daughter of Joshua fifth Viscount Allen, he leaves two sons and two daughters.

LADY DUDLEY STUART.

CHRISTIANA-ALEXANDRINE-EGYPTA, Lady Dudley Stuart, died at Rome, on the 19th ult., after an illness of only two days. Her Ladyship was born in 1798, the second daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, brother to the Emperor Napoleon. For an interesting history of the Buonaparte family see Mr. Burke's "Patrician." Her marriage to Lord Dudley Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute, took place in 1824; and by his Lordship she leaves one son, Paul Amadeus Francis-Coutts, an officer in the army.

FREDERICK VON GAERTNER.

THIS well-known German architect, the Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, at Munich, was born at Coblenz, in 1792. Many important buildings in Munich were executed by him—namely, the Basilica of St. Louis, the Triumphal Arch, the Palace of the University, the Temple of Victory, and the Catholic Seminary. The works, engaging him at the time of his death, are the Temple of Freedom, near Kelheim; the Pompeian House, at Aschaffenburg; the Palace of Wittelsbach; and the Arcades, at Kissengen. He published some erudite researches upon the art of design among the ancients, especially on their mural paintings, and a course on architecture.

Frederick Von Gaertner enjoyed general esteem, and had the particular friendship of the King of Bavaria. This eminent architect died at Munich, on the 23rd of April last.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK WATSON, K.T.S.

THIS gallant officer died on the 21st ult., in Portland-place, after a protracted illness, brought on by his services in the Peninsular War. Sir F. Watson was present at most of the battles in the Peninsula, viz.—Busaco, Albuera, Badajos, Vittoria, Pyrenes, Nivelle, Nive, Campo Major, Olivenca, Alba de Tormes. Previous to entering the Portuguese service, he was Captain in the First or Royal Dragoons. He was son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Watson, formerly of the Third, or King's Own Dragoons, of Westwood House, near Colchester. His remains were interred on the 28th ult., at Kensal Green Cemetery.

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday another fall in the price of bread, to the extent of one penny in the 4lb. loaf, was made by all the bakers; the second bread being now reduced to 9d. the loaf in the City and West End. The best wheaten bread sells at 10d. to 10½d.; brown or rye bread is 8½d. the loaf.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The extraordinary fact of a black woman at Cairo having turned white, is noticed in an Alexandria letter of the 9th ult. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibrahim Pacha's guard, and it is during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts. The woman is of about 40 years of age, has always enjoyed very tolerable health, and comes from the province of Sowail, in Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Emperor of Muscat.

The Duke of Norfolk has directed that the labourers on his Arundel estate should be paid wages corresponding with the present high price of bread.

The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Nassau has passed a law, substituting the decimal system of France for the present system of weights and measures. The new law will come into operation on the 1st of January next.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the abolition of serfdom in Russia is making great progress, thanks to the striking acts of generosity of M. Rumlin, one of the great landowners of the country, who has at once completely enfranchised 8000 serfs of both sexes, belonging to him, in the Governments of Nijni and Riazan. He has further granted to these people thus restored to freedom the enjoyment of the lands over which they are spread, exacting only a very moderate rental.

Some of the New York accounts speak of the slow progress of the growing crops of corn in America. Vegetation had been retarded by the long continuance of the winter. The papers are more sanguine than the private letters as to the stocks on hand. They still insist upon it that the United States will be able to meet any probable deficiency in Europe.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces "that the Greek Cabinet has at length determined to yield, and that M. Coletti, after having received from M. Persiani a communication of the last note from the Russian Cabinet, promised him not to throw any further obstacle in the way of the settlement of the differences between the two countries."

Accounts from Frankfort, dated the 22nd ult., state that the most influential men of the Liberal party in the Grand Duchy of Baden, have resolved to present an address to the General Diet of Prussia, adjuring that Assembly, in the name of the people of Germany, to protect the most important interests of the country. The address also alludes to the necessity of granting to the Jews the full and complete enjoyment of civil and political rights as exercised by the Christians.

On the 19th ult. a terrible hailstorm burst over Berlin. The hail stones were of an immense size, and so hard that, two or three hours afterwards, there were heaps of them in the streets. The amount of glass broken was very great, and the roofs of nearly all the houses sustained considerable damage. Such a hailstorm had not been witnessed at Berlin within the memory of man.

Queen Maria Christina of Spain arrived at Naples on the 18th ult. in a French war steamer. The Spanish Ambassador was in attendance, and the usual honours offered to Royalty were given on the occasion. Her Majesty appeared to be in remarkably good health.

The disputes so long existing among the Swiss Cantons, are likely soon to be brought to a crisis. The Grand Council of Berne have passed a resolution with only three dissentient voices, to instruct the Deputies to the approach-Diet to propose the appointment of a constituent assembly, invested with powers to effect a complete reform and reconstitution of the federal pact.

Letters from Berlin state that the Queen of Prussia, in compliance with the advice of her physicians, will take her departure in the course of the present week for the baths of Ems in the Tyrol.

At a recent meeting in Cork, in connection with the existing distress, it was stated that the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew has for some time past been feeding 2500 poor persons every day.

An important decision was given a few days ago by the Judge of the Bristol County Court, as to the operation of the Small Debts Act. It was to the effect that a tradesman might divide his demand into as many parts as there were causes of action; and, consequently, that if a party owed a trader £100, or any larger sum, for twenty or any other number of orders, neither of which exceeded £20, he might bring as many actions in the County Court as there were separate orders or separate causes of action, each under £20, however large the aggregate might be.

The Belgian papers announce a steady fall in most of the principal markets of Belgium in the price of grain. At Brussels, Mons, Namur, and other places, the decline had been very decided. Letters from the Grand Duchy of Baden state that such was the appearance of the crops, and so well were the markets supplied, that for several market days prices had been incessantly receding. The weather in these parts is described as being particularly favourable.

The total number of passengers between England and the ports of Calais and Boulogne in the course of the week ending May 23, was 1773. Of these, 1517 passed by Boulogne; 256 b. Calais. The numbers in the corresponding week of 1846, were 1357: 1030 by Boulogne; and 327 by Calais.

The admirers of Mr. O'Connell, have resolved to honour his remains with a grand and solemn funeral procession through London, should they (as it is expected they will) pass through en route for Ireland; and the Roman Catholic clergy intend, it is said, to have a solemn high mass and requiem performed over them in Moorfields Chapel.

On the 20th ult. (says a letter from Vienna), the train from Brunnen came in collision with the train coming from Hundenburg. The violence of the shock caused the instantaneous death of two stokers and an engineer. One of the conductors had his arm fractured, and another assistant was wounded. None of the passengers were hurt. The damage occasioned to the two engines is estimated at £4000.

The *Journal de Francfort* states that the health of the Emperor of Russia is not sufficiently re-established for him to undertake the projected journey into Germany. He does not appear to have renounced the design, though no time is fixed for the departure.

A letter from Modena, of the 10th ult. says:—"A despatch of his Royal Highness the Duke Francis V., addressed to the military commandant, announces that the two islands of the Po, belonging to the Duchy of Modena, have been ceded by the Duke to Austria. It is agreed, by a secret convention with Austria, that in case of war they shall be occupied by an Austrian garrison."

Accounts a few days later have been received from Hobart Town and Launceston. Sir William Denison, the new Governor, was actively engaged in prosecuting a variety of changes in the administrative systems, and other public affairs. The value of wheat at Hobart Town was 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per bushel. Flour was £10 per ton. New grain was arriving at Launceston, and sales had been effected at 3s. per bushel.

On Tuesday night, Mr. W. Chesshire, of Birmingham, the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, died rather suddenly, in the 53rd year of his age. Mr. Chesshire was a member of the Town Council, and a Guardian of the Poor, and, three weeks ago, had presented to him, at a public dinner, a handsome testimonial. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Young astronomers may have an excellent opportunity at present of studying the Planets Venus and Jupiter, which are splendid objects during the evenings. The former planet is crossing the Milky Way, and moving towards a point south of the two stars Castor and Pollux. Mars and Saturn are near together, and may be seen near the eastern horizon before sunset.

According to the *Silesian Gazette*, the commercial circles of Berlin are thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by the forgery practised by Wm. L.—s, the great timber-merchant, who has put into circulation forged bills of exchange to the amount of between 2 and 3,000,000 dollars; by which fraud several houses, and even the Royal Bank, have suffered. The police are in pursuit of the forger, but it is feared that he has already succeeded in escaping to America by way of Hamburg, England, and the ocean.

From Vienna, of the 23rd ult., it is reported that the Government was not without uneasiness about the maintenance of tranquillity in that city; and that, among other precautionary measures, the gates and barriers of the town had been repaired, so as to be able to close and defend them against the faubourgs, if their population should menace the disturbance of the peace of the capital.

The King of Bavaria has just laid down the bases of a future Legislature upon the broadest and most liberal scale. Henceforth, the administration of justice will be separated from the political government. The inhabitants of Munich are in a state of enthusiasm from this news.

The Government of the Viceroy of Egypt has just decided that for the future the inhabitants of each village shall be bound to deliver every month to the collector of taxes an account of all the children born amongst the inhabitants since his last visit. This is the first step towards the establishment of a regular census in the country.

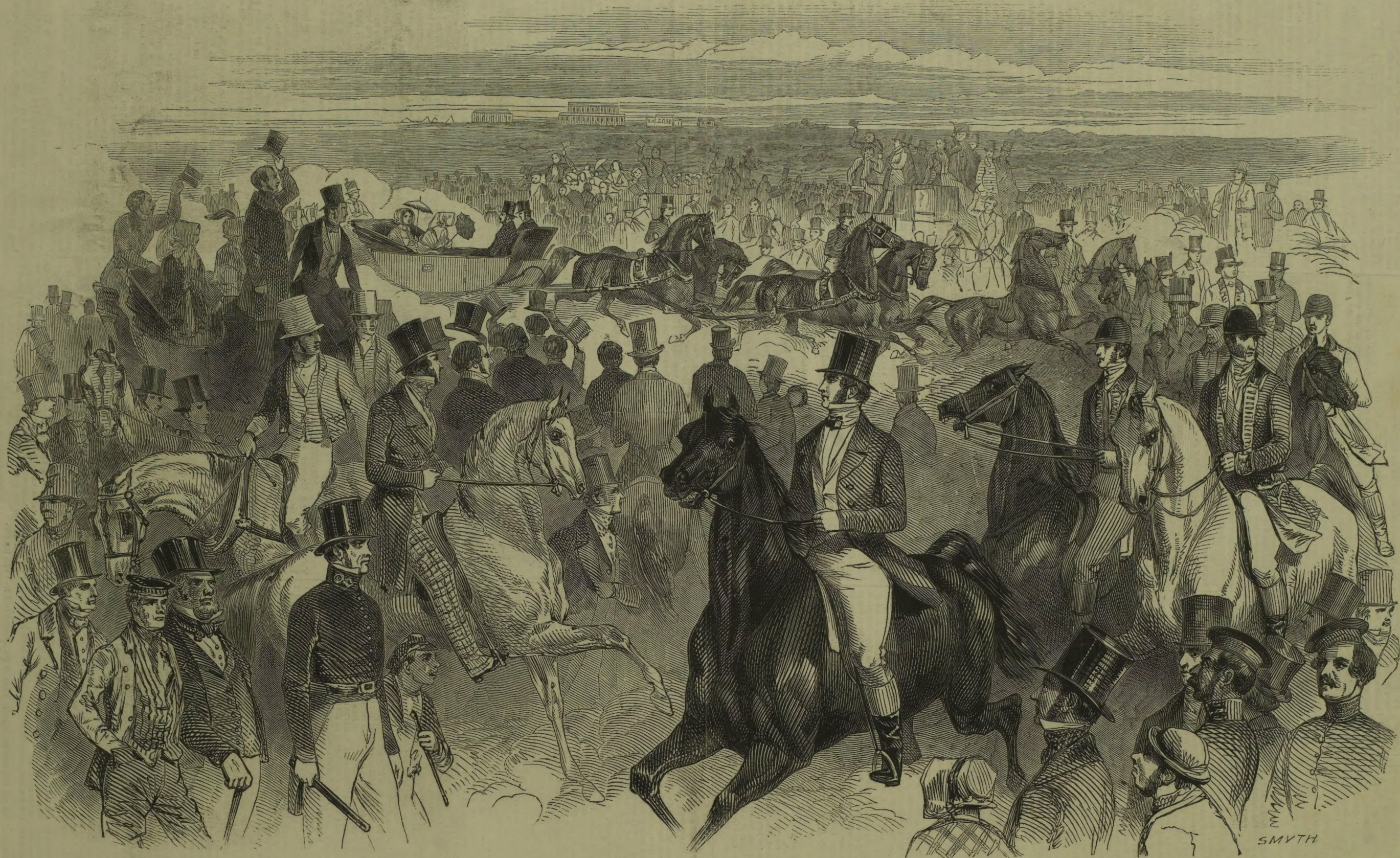
The new law in France relative to stamps, which is about to come into operation, enacts that from the 1st July, 1847, all papers subjected either to the stamp of dimension or the stamp of proportion shall be marked with new stamps; and that, from this date to the 1st October following, public offices and private individuals may exchange old stamps for new ones; but that penalties should be incurred if any old stamp be used after the 1st October.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople advises a slight advance in the value of grain, with a generally improving market. Nothing of moment had occurred in maize, owing to the want of supply. The crop of silk, it was expected, would prove abundant, but, although this was the case, little alteration had taken place in the price of Brussels.

The Rome papers of the 22nd May give a prominent account of the recent banquet at Bologna to "Sir Ricardo Cobden," his speech, given in full, may be judged of from a single passage:—"When I speak of Free Trade, I mean something more than the exchange of corn for cloth, or oil for iron. These are the mere processes by which nations fraternise with nations. What is the use of steamboats, railroads, and electric telegraphs, of which we are so proud, unless to bring mankind into closer contact—making a continent for all purposes a kingdom, converting kingdoms into provinces, and changing strangers into neighbours."

Gas lighting in Rome has been awarded to a French company, and five leading streets appropriated for their experimental operations.

The Jews of Offenbach have, in imitation of those of Königsberg, transferred the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday.



A S C O T R A C E S — 1 8 4 7 . — T H E R O Y A L C O R T E G E , O N T H U R S D A Y .

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

THE brothers and male children of the Emperors of Russia receive, from their birth, the title of Grand Duke: the scion of the Russian Royal Family at present on a visit to England is Constantine Nicholawitch, the second son and fourth child of the Emperor: he was born on the 9th of September (or the 21st according to the old style, which Russia still retains), 1827. He has been educated with the greatest care, and, it appears, has been destined to the naval service, though, in Russia, naval and military ranks are not so definitely separated as with us. He is, though so young, Lord High Admiral of the Empire. In countenance, he bears a slight resemblance to his Imperial father; but his frame does not hold out promise of attaining his sire's almost gigantic proportions. He converses in English with elegance and fluency.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

About—About! Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out: Strew good luck, ophes, on every sacred room, That it may stand till the perpetual doom, In State as wholesome, as in State 'tis fit, Worthy the owner—and the owner it.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

ACCORDING to Pindar, the Olympic Games were instituted, not alone to furnish a high festival for the Grecian States, but also for political purposes. Is there any affinity between the objects at Olympia and at Ascot? The former had its Theseus, its Hercules, and its Philip; the latter has its Princes, Potentates, and Powers—and had its Philippe also. Well, whatever the views of those who direct and marshal the Royal Meeting, there can be no doubt about its policy. The assemblage of a people on occasions calculated to promote sympathy and call forth cordial sentiments, is the principle of a right social economy.

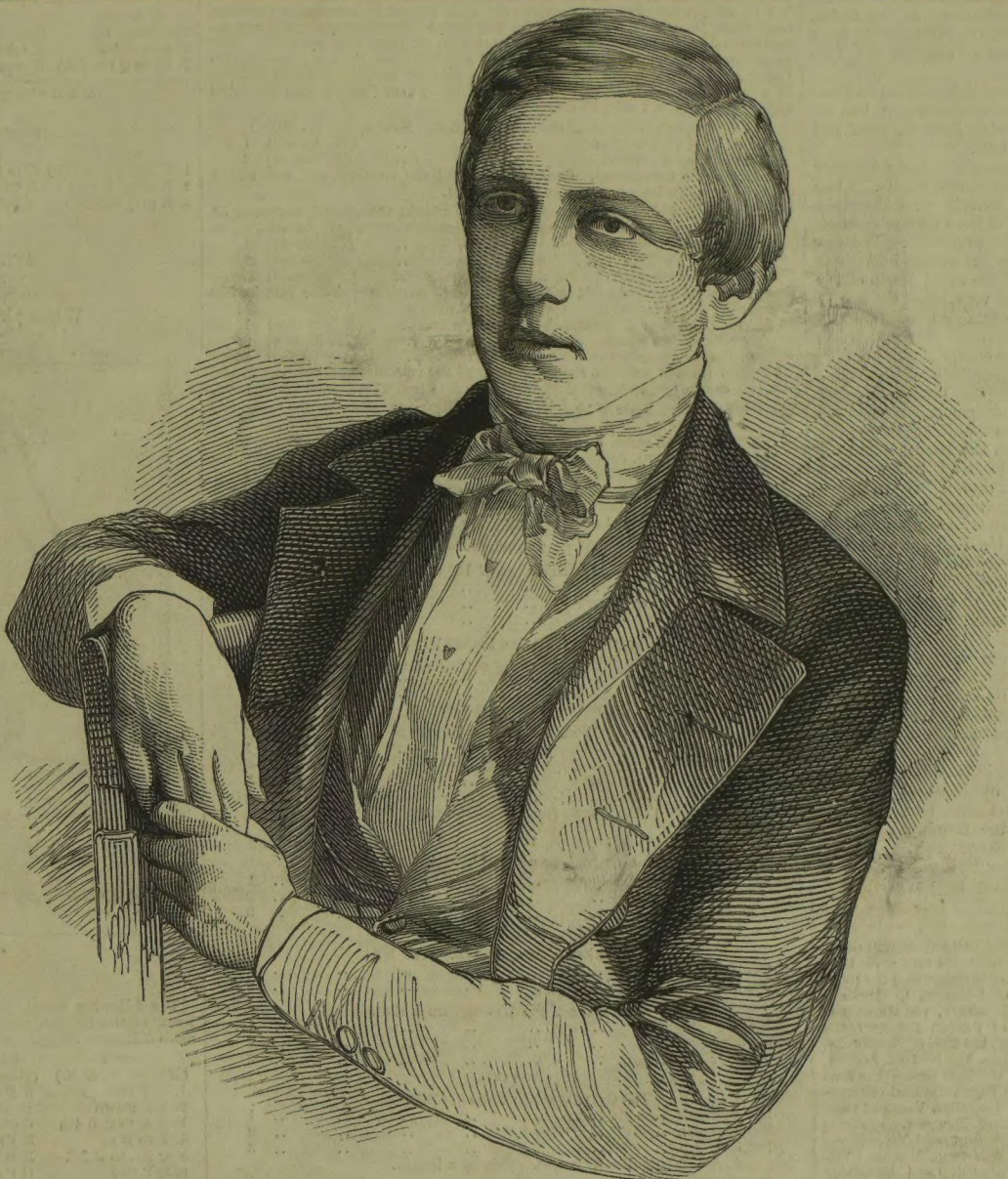
When the iron autocrat of the North and the bland despot of the East looked upon the community of a free nation—as they saw it gathered together on the race-course of Ascot Heath—when they noted the popular resort, and tested its elements by comparison with the ceremonials of the bondsman—they read a moral which left them wiser, if not better, citizens. Mighty men from many lands have been the guests of our Monarchs during these anniversaries: they saw, haply, the state and wealth and pomp of which at home they had types—less striking, indeed, but still resemblances; but beyond it they commanded a spectacle which, for interest and account, stands without parallel beneath the sun: they saw A PEOPLE—men, as God made them—Nature, as unknown to the Muscovite or the Ottoman. Peradventure these revels may not be without their political purpose.

It was said by Cato that “the man who has not time to be idle, is a slave”—a passage of most sound philosophy: “nigra semper areum tendit Apollo.” There is such a thing as making pleasure a business—which, again, is as tiresome as all work is slavish. Our neighbours across the straits of Dover make pleasure a pursuit, if not a toil: do they enjoy a holiday as freshly as John Bull? Apropos of Frenchmen—and the turf—the fashion in which the Parisian journals are wont to treat English racing is the richest thing in the world. One of them,

describing the Derby, last week, thus wound up the catastrophe. “*Le vainqueur du Derby pour 1847, l'immortel Cossack, était monte par Monsieur Hetman Platoff.*” Or, liberally translated: Cossack—the winner of the Derby in 1847—was ridden by Hetman Platoff. To return to our *dolce far niente*. Ascot Races fell this year at a propitious season. The weather was delicious; the national hope was putting forth blossoms full of the promise of good fruit; the popular prospects had begun to mend, and there was reason to anticipate that a time of prosperity and plenty was close at hand. The Lady of the Land, too, would “rain influence” on the scene. The sacred rooms of Windsor Castle would receive guests worthy their hospitalities: the rural Palace would be a place of high revelry, of august festivity. Such were the goodly hopes—let it be told how their promise came to pass.

Tuesday, the first of this instant June, was a fitting anniversary—both of the month and the occasion. It was the first day of the Royal Meeting, and assembled a company on the heath meet for the ceremonial they commemorated. The preparations for their reception were, moreover, worthy the guests. Great improvements had been effected

into the stables. Sir Robert immediately sent to Colonel Rowan, and policemen were forthwith despatched from town, but it soon transpired that these fears were the hallucinations of an insanity, which, most probably, they had brought about. In character the racing was under the average of late years. It began with the Trial Stakes, which Prussic Acid won easily, followed by a Fifty Sovs Sweepstakes, won easily by Mr. Combe's colt, an animal with very queer fore-legs. This brought the Vase on the tapis, for which Mendicant was drawn. She has become the property of Sir Joseph Hawley, at a very spirited price. The Vase, a beautiful trophy, it will be seen, was won, after, apparently, a very close race, by The Hero. But old John Day's orders to his son, Alfred, who rode the horse, were, to draw it very fine, and the boy did as the father commanded. The Hero will be found a dangerous nag during the season—*verb. sap.* Another Sweepstakes of Fifty Sovs each being also carried off by Mr. Combe's colt, the Royal Party departed, among the same tokens of respect and attachment that had marked its arrival. Conyngham won the Ascot Derby—in a dreadfully slow run race—and Red Hart the Welcome—in a form better certainly than he exhibi-



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE, BY MR. BEARD.



ASCOT RACES.—THE STEWARD'S STAND.

bited at Epsom. The Ascot Stakes, Woodpigeon, the worst fancied in the ring, won—though he ran out very suspiciously at the finish, and, had the post been a length or so further off, the result would have been different. Mr. Payne's Glendower entered in first for the Two Year Old Stakes—with which the sport closed.

Wednesday—all breeze, and sunlight, and fragrance—failed to draw in the degree of its predecessor. Still, for the sportsman, it had its attractions: the sport was ample and excellent—but both too good and too great to admit of our presuming upon its details.

Thursday was the gala. A more exquisite sample of early summer never shed beauty over nature, or gladness over man's spirits. Long before noon, the various avenues to the scene of festivity were thronged, and it was manifest that a brilliant anniversary of the Cup was at hand. Business, for once, was not the order even of the profession. You saw industrious—taking his ease, with a posy in his button-hole; and hard hard-working—discussing an ice and the small gossip of the hour. The list of the racing was a bumper, and very large fields were left in. All promised an occasion of no ordinary interest; and the early comers strolled and stared about—full of good hope.

At half-past one the Royal cortege entered the course, and passed up to the Royal Stand, greeted by the most loyal manifestations. At this moment the spectacle was one of surpassing interest. The whole here was one panorama of brilliant company and equipages. Beyond all doubt the attendance was unprecedented in quantity—if not in quality. After the customary passages of courtesy between the Monarch and her devoted people, the first event was run for—the Queen's Plate—and won by Footstool. Then followed the most important race of the meeting—the New Stakes for Two Year Olds—this season peculiarly exciting from the great popularity of the favourite, Assault, one of Mr. Green's invincibles for next year's Derby. He frightened the field down to seven, and won in a canter, despite a very ugly looking hock. The Royal party then retired to lunch, and at three o'clock returned to the front, to see the Cup run for. A report prevailed that The Hero—now all the rage—had passed into other hands, but circumstances seem opposed to it.

As for the New Stakes, the magic number seven went for the Cup. How is the running to be told more truly than simply that, as soon as the flag fell, the Hero jumped off in front—led by several lengths by the Stand—made the pace good all the way, and finally won by a length with all ease. A more gallant performance was never seen on the turf.

Her Majesty remained for two more races—the St. James's Palace Stakes—very fine finish, won on the post by Montpensier; and the visitors' Plate, won by Footstool. The Court then left, amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The remainder of the running needs no more notice than that given by the returns.

Friday is in the same category: of it may be briefly said that it brought to a brilliant close the most brilliant anniversary yet celebrated of the Royal Meeting.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The presence of the Queen and Prince Albert gave *éclat* to the meeting to-day, and the attendance of visitors of the higher class was far more numerous than usual on the first day. Besides the distinguished personages composing the party from Windsor Castle, there were present the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Marquess of Abercorn, the Marquess of Worcester, the Marquess of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl of March, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl of Euston, the Earl of Bective, the Earl of Orford, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, the Earl Bruce, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Uxbridge and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Caledon, Viscount and Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount Cantilupe, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount Curzon, Viscount Somerton, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount Maidstone, Viscount Villiers, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Forester, Lord Macdonald, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Lord George Gordon Lennox, Lord Sheffield, Lord Manners, Lord Edward Russell, Lord Gardner, Lord Henry Loftus, Lord Burghley, Lord Brownlow, Cecil Lord Paget, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Stanley, Lord Charles Manners, Lord George Manners, Lord William Powlett, Lord F. Fitzroy; Hon. Col. and Mrs. Anson, Hon. Major Boyle, Hon. Capt. Rous, Hon. St. George Foley, Hon. J. Macdonald, Hon. W. Bagot, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Barrington and the Hon. Miss Barrington, Hon. E. M. Mostyn, Hon. G. S. Byng, Mr. Sandford and Lady Eleanor Graham, Mr. and Lady Blanche Balfour, Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir J. Hawley, Sir R. Pigot, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir H. Midgley, Sir W. M. Stanley, Sir W. Coddington, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, General Wemyss, Admiral Paulett, Colonel Peel, Colonel Knox, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Stanley, Major Baring, Messrs. Knightley, Balfour, A. Johnstone, R. Nevil, Fitzroy, Greville, Bateson, Payne, J. Stanley, Shelley, Seymour, S. Stanley, Bastard, Lowther, H. Clayton, &c., &c.

The receipts at the Grand Stand were larger than they have been for some years past.

The Trial Stakes of 50 sovs each, with 50 added. New mile. 5 subs.

Lord Orford's Prussic Acid, 4 yrs (Nat) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Alsatia, 3 yrs (J. Evans) 2

Mr. Hussey's Embrace, 2 yrs (Treen, jun.) 3

Prussic Acid made nearly all the running, at a bad pace, and won easily by a length. Embrace beaten a head for second.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. The second to save his stake. New mile. 6 subs.

Mr. Coombe's c by the Nob (Bartholomew) 1

Mr. R. Boyce's Doctor Goodall (Robinson) 2

Mr. Osbaldeston's f by Lanercost (Butler) 3

The Nob c. made all the running from end to end, and won easily by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 50 sec.

THE GOLD VASE given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. Two miles. (9 Subs.)

Mr. J. Day's The Hero, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb (A. Day) 1

Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (R. Pettit) 2

Lord Londale's Jericho, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb (Bartholomew) 3

Jericho made running at a strong pace, followed by The Hero, Ellerdale third, and the others laid up, with the exception of Miles's Boy, who was out of the race in the first half mile. They ran without any change to the last turn, where Ellerdale gave way, and Bridle took her place. The Hero here joined Jericho, and Bridle going up immediately after, they singled themselves out at the stand, and raced home together; The Hero winning by a head, and Bridle beating Jericho by a neck. Bingham a very bad fourth. Run in 3 min. 35 sec.

Sweepstakes of 50 Sovs each; h ft. Old mile. (8 Subs.)

Mr. Coombe's c by the Nob (Bartholomew) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Crozier (Nat) 2

The non-favourite made all the running, and won very easily by two lengths. Run in 1 min 49 sec.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 Sovs each; h ft. Swinley Course. (16 Subs.)

Sir R. Pigot's Conyngham (A. Day) 1

Mr. Coombe's c by Sir Hercules (Bartholomew) 2

Won easily by a length. Run in 2 min 4 sec.

The Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each, with a bonus of 5 sovs each. Swinley Course. (22 Subs.), and 41 to the bonus only.

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart (Nat) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Swallow (J. Holmes) 2

Sir J. Hawley's Miami (J. Marson) 3

Red Hart jumped off with the lead, followed by the Swallow, Miami third, and So Nice fourth. This lot kept the front to themselves to the turn into the Old Mile, where So Nice went up to Red Hart and ran with him to the road; she then gave way, and Red Hart, going on with the lead, kept it to the end, and won cleverly by a length, Swallow beating Miami by a length and a half. Run in 2 min. 4 sec.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c.; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50. Two miles and a half. (125 subs, 91 of whom declared.)

Lord Exeter's Woodpigeon, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb (S. Mann) 1

Duke of Richmond's Vampire, 3 yrs, 4st 13lb (Treen, jun.) 2

Mr. Liley's Glory, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb (Denman) 3

Mr. Coombe's Sister to The Nob, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb (Dockeray) 4

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; three quarters of a mile. (12 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Glendower (Nat) 1

Field-Marshal Grosvenor's Sir Oliver (J. Marson) 2

Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe (W. Abdale) 3

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. T.Y.C. (3 subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Reflection (Nat) 1

Lord Exeter's Sword Player (W. Abdale) 2

Reflection won by two lengths. Run in 1 min. 20 sec.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, with 50 added. Swinley Course. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Pedley's Cossack, 3 yrs (A. Day), walked over, and Mr. Stephenson's Doctrine withdrew her stake.

The Fern Hill Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft, with 50 added. One mile and a half. (14 Subs.)

Mr. S. Conway's Christopher, 3 yrs (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Drinkald's Good Boy, 2 yrs (A. Day) 2

Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe, 2 yrs (W. Abdale) 3

Red Hart jumped off with the lead, followed by the Swallow, Miami third, and So Nice fourth. This lot kept the front to themselves to the turn into the Old Mile, where So Nice went up to Red Hart and ran with him to the road; she then gave way, and Red Hart, going on with the lead, kept it to the end, and won cleverly by a length, Swallow beating Miami by a length and a half. Run in 2 min. 4 sec.

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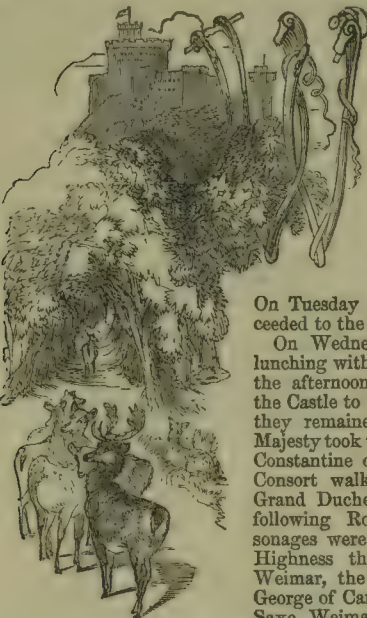
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ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—ROYAL VISIT.



WINDSOR CASTLE has during the past week, been a scene of truly Royal splendour; her Majesty having invited the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, Prince George, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, to the festivities of "the Ascot week."

On Tuesday the illustrious party proceeded to the races.

On Wednesday, her Majesty, after luncheon with her illustrious visitors in the afternoon, walked with them from the Castle to St. George's Chapel, where they remained nearly an hour. Her Majesty took the arm of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and the Prince Consort walked with the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The following Royal and illustrious personages were also present:—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Camoys, Lord Alfred Paget, Viscount Sidney, the Honourable A. N. Hood, Honourable Miss Dawson, and several other ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the illustrious foreigners.

On entering the Chapel at the cloister door, the Royal and illustrious party were received by the Hon. and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, who conducted them into the choir. The Queen took her seat in one of the stalls of the Military Knights, and pointed out to the Duke Constantine the various banners of the Knights of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Garter, which are suspended over their respective stalls on each side of the choir.

Her Majesty afterwards accompanied her Royal visitors to the nave, where they inspected the Beaufort Chapel, the cenotaph erected to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, and the great west window; returning through the Choir, they visited the Chapel built by Sir Reginald Bray, and afterwards inspected the Queen's Closet.

During the time the Royal party were in the Chapel, several fine compositions of Ruik's, including his arrangement of the National Anthem, were performed on the organ by Herr Carl Kloss.

On leaving the Chapel, the Royal party returned to the Castle by the Norman Gateway.

The Collegiate Chapel of St. George stands in the centre of the Lower Castle Ward. A Chapel dedicated to St. George, for the service of the Order of the Garter, was erected at Windsor, by Edward the Third; but the present edifice was begun by Edward the Fourth, and was not completed until after the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental pointed architecture in this country.

Mr. Jesse tells us:—

"Bishop Beauchamp and Sir Reginald Bray were Edward's architects at Windsor. The arms of the former remain to this day as they were left cut in the masonry of this tasteful edifice, while the name of the latter survives in the little transept or chapel which bears his name and crest. The vaulting of the Choir was wrought and set up by John Hylmer and William Vertue, freemasons, who undertook to complete it by Christmas, 1508. Beauchamp died in 1481, King Edward IV. in 1483, and Bray in 1503.

"This is a most valuable edifice for study—but care must be taken," says Rickman, "to distinguish between the ancient work and the modern restorations or additions, which include the altar-screen, some of the work of the stalls, the organ-screen, the front, and several smaller parts. The west end of this Chapel," he adds, "is a very fine specimen of a large perpendicular window." There are fifteen lights in three divisions.

"The exterior is more beautiful in parts than as a whole; it looks long and broken-backed—a defect more than atoned for, however, by the exquisite beauty of its windows and detail. If it wants the symmetrical proportions of King's College Chapel, at Cambridge, or the gorgeous fret-work of Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster, it affords, in the beauty of its component parts, better material for study than either. King's College Chapel is of the reign of Henry VI., St. George's Chapel of the reign of Edward IV., and Henry VII.'s Chapel was built in the reign of that Monarch as his own mausoleum."

"The interior is divided, by a screen and organ-gallery, into two distinct parts—the Body of the Chapel, and the Choir. These again have aisles on each side, with five distinct Chapels and a Chapter House, abutting, at equal distances, from the main building. Two of these Chapels supply the place of transepts—the remaining three, and the Chapter House, form corresponding abutments at each angle of the edifice.

"The Choir is fitted up with the Stalls and Banners of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, much in the same way as the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, is fitted up with the Stalls and Banners of the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Each Knight has his banner, helmet, lambrequin, crest, and sword: the dead have mementos only in their armorial bearings. Several of these Stall-plates appertain to the *Knights Founders* of the Order; and all are curious.

"The Sovereign's Stall is immediately on your right as you enter the Choir; the Prince of Wales's on your left.

"On the north side of the Choir, close to the Altar, is the Queen's Closet or Pew.

"The great Painted Window at the east end, in three compartments, was designed by Benjamin West, P.R.A., and executed by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest, the subject 'The Resurrection.' The Altar-piece is by West, to whom we owe the designs for the east window of each aisle."

Altogether, the exquisite proportions of the interior, the richly-decorated roof, the painted windows, the banners and escutcheons of the Knights of the Garter overhanging their carved stalls, alike impress the mind with a sense of beauty, and powerfully seize upon the imagination.

The great objects of interest in this Chapel, beyond its exquisite architecture, are the tombs of the illustrious dead interred within its walls. Edward IV. is buried here, beneath the steel tomb attributed to Quintin Matsys. Henry VI. lies under a plain marble, in the opposite aisle. Henry VIII., and Charles I., are entombed under the Choir. At the foot of the altar is a subterranean passage communicating with the tomb-house, in which George III., George IV., William IV., and others of the present Royal family, are interred. In the nave is Wyatt's marble cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—This auspicious occasion is now drawing near, and the elements of preparation are not idle. Among other arrangements on a liberal scale, those that are making for the horticultural *fête* deserve preference. The installation of his Royal Highness will take place at the Senate-house, and, on the evening of that day, it is understood that a splendid *fête* will be given in the grounds of Magdalene College, by the Hon. and Rev. the Master (Neville Grenville) Dean of Windsor. On the previous day (Monday), it is expected that her Majesty and the Prince will honour the Vice-Chancellor by dining with him, in the hall; and that, on the evening of the same day, her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room, at Trinity Lodge.

MR. O'CONNELL'S WILL.—It is said that the whole of the landed property in Kerry, including Darrynane Abbey, and the town residence in Merion-square, Dublin, have been bequeathed to Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., is left £5000, being part of a policy of insurance effected upon the life of his father. The name of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, who is already handsomely provided for in the Prerogative Court, is not, it is added, mentioned in the will.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The Queen Dowager, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present at the fifth Concert, on Wednesday night; Earl Howe being the Director. The pieces performed for the first time at these meetings, were Purcell's fine Anthem, "O sing unto the Lord" (1685); Luca Marenzio's Madrigal, "Spring returns;" Orlando di Lasso's Madrigal, "Ye Nightingales, so pleasant and so gay;" an air, by V. Martini, from "L'Arbore di Diana," sung by Mdme. Caradori Allan; Boieldieu's air, "Quel plaisir d'être en voyage," from "Jean de Paris," sung by Mdme. Dorus Gras; the trio, "Lessons of Love," by Daleyrac; and the finale to the third act of Mozart's "Il Seraglio." Blagrove played Gemiani's fifth Violin Concerto. Handel's "Esther" overture; Webbe's glee, "When winds breathe soft;" John Benet's Madrigal, "All creatures now are merry-minded;" and a selection from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," were included in the scheme. The vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, Mdme. Caradori Allan, Miss S. Novello, Herr Staudigl, Herr Pischek, Messrs. Lockey, Barnby, Machin, and Peck. The selection was interesting in many respects. The next Concert will be on the 16th, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor.

EXETER HALL.—Handel's "Alexander's Feast" and Mendelssohn's "First Walpurg's Night" were performed on Monday night by Hullah's Singing Classes, aided by Willy's orchestra, and Messrs. Manvers and Phillips and Misses Birch and Duval as principal vocalists. These works were creditably executed on the whole, although the Mendelssohnian difficulties were almost too much for the raw recruits.

M. WILLIERS.—The executive power of this pianist was exhibited at a second *matinée musicale*, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. We think that his style is wanting in charm: those amateurs who, however, delight in the wonderful, seem to revel in his digital achievements. He was aided by the clever flautist Signor Ricci, and the violoncellist Schepanowski, and by Benedict in Thalberg's noisy "Norma" duo for two pianos. Mdme. Molina de Mendi, a cousin of Malibran and of Viardot Garcia, sang the cavatina from the "Sonnambula" brilliantly. Signor Salvatore Tamburini, son of the great artist, also distinguished himself in a duo with Signor Marcolini. Piliotti was the accompanist.

MADAME JULIETTE FORESTIER.—This lady is a pianiste and composer of some pretensions. She gave a *soirée* on Monday, and afforded evidence of considerable ability. There was no end to the irregularities in the order of the programme, in which figured the names of Madame de Lozano, Madame Hennelle, Signori Marcolini, Montali, and Mecatti, Mdme. Brocard, Herr, Ehrmann, the violoncellist, &c. Piliotti and Biletta were the conductors.

MRS. ANDERSON.—The annual morning concert of this much esteemed pianiste, passed off brilliantly, her playing being deservedly applauded for its classical style. Costa conducted a well selected orchestra. Solos were played by Joachim (violin), Ciardi (flute), Godefroid (harp), and Piatti (violinello). Sainton executed, with Mrs. Anderson, a Beethoven sonata for violin and piano. The Distin Family played on the Sax horns to perfection. The vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, Mdme. Castellani, Mdme. Knispel, Mdme. Brocard, Miss Bassano, Miss Kirkham, Signori Gardoni, R. Costa, and Lablache; Herr Staudigl and Pischek—the first appearance of the latter this season.

M. JULES SCHULOFF.—This very clever pianist combines a poetical style as well as extraordinary execution. At his *soirée*, his "Allegro" dedicated to Chopin, and imitative of the peculiar school of writing of the latter, was finely rendered. A Nocturne in A flat, and an "Etude de Concert," were also elegant compositions—elegantly performed. The brothers Hellmesberger, violinists,

M. Oberthur, harpist; and the Misses Pyne, the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Mdme. Vera, Mrs. Macfarren, and Mr. Bodda, aided in the scheme, Benedict, Vera, and Kuhe being the accompanists.

MR. WILSON.—This admirable interpreter of the songs of Scotland commenced a new selection from the ditties of the Ettrick Shepherd, on Monday last, with his usual success.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This morning, rehearsal of the seventh Philharmonic Concert, for Monday next, and Madame Mortier de Fontaine's Concert. On Tuesday, the sixth Meeting of the Musical Union; and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin's Morning Concert. On Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Blagrove's Concert. On Saturday, the third Concert of the Pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. The seventh meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society was on Monday last; Sainton, Joachim (alternating the first and second violins), Hill, and Rousselot, being the exccutants. On the same evening, the Amateur Musical Society gave their final performance. Mr. Gerhard Taylor gives a Harp Recital next Thursday evening; and in the morning, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gives his Annual Concert. On Friday morning, Madame Dulcken's annual Concert will take place. The Choral fund annual Concert was given last night (Friday) at the Hanover-square Rooms. *Vienxtemps* has left London for Germany. Joachim is gone to Dublin, and will play on Monday next at Liverpool. He will return to perform at the Musical Union on Tuesday, with Schuloff, the Bohemian pianist.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—We noticed, some time since, what the reigning Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg, brother of Prince Albert, had produced an opera at Gotha, founded on Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaire." We now learn that it was represented at Berlin on the 23rd ult., at the Grand Opera, with immense success. Taglioni has been creating a sensation in Munich. Mendelssohn has just lost his sister, Madame Hensel, of Berlin, an accomplished amateur. Mozart's "Don Juan," has been produced with much enthusiasm at Warsaw. Mendelssohn's "Antigone" is to be got up at Athens. Two more aspirants for the vacant *prima donnaship* of the Paris Académie Royale de Musique have been tried—Mdme. Bessim in "Lucie di Lammermoor" and Mdme. Betty in *Valentine* in the "Huguenots;" the former was a failure, the latter but a moderate success. Bordas gains ground as the Tenor, and Alizard as the Basso are much liked. Duprez was to reappear in a month. Mdme. Stoltz has gone to Italy at last. Vatel, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, had returned from London, having engaged, for the season 1847-1848, Grisi, Persiani, Corbani, Mario, and Ronconi, now at the Royal Italian Opera, and Gardoni and Lablache from Her Majesty's Theatre. An Italian Opera at Versailles is in progress.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, attended by a select suite, on Tuesday evening, honoured the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, with his presence.

PRESENT FOR HER MAJESTY.—Amongst the cargo of the *Oriental* steamer, which arrived a few days ago, at Southampton, from Alexandria, were eight splendid horses (two of them brood mares), a present from Mehmet Ali to her Majesty, in charge of native grooms, in the costume of the country; also two fine camels, and 4800 quails, the latter for sale in London.

BALL AT STAFFORD HOUSE.—The Duchess of Sutherland will give a Grand Ball, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at Stafford House. We understand her Majesty and the Prince Consort will honour the Duchess with their presence, as also the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, &c. Upwards of 1400 invitations are said to have been issued.



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.—THE CHOIR.

SCENE FROM MOZART'S
"IL DON GIOVANNI."

SCENE XI., Act II.—A Piazza, with Church, in the distance, and the Statue of the *Commendatore* in the foreground. Our Artist has here depicted one of the most striking scenes in the opera, when *Don Giovanni* (Tamburini) tells *Leporello* (Rovere) to invite the *Statue* (Tagliafico) to supper. The light of the moon, thrown on the figure of the *Commendatore*, was most effectively managed.

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.

On Friday week the metropolitan divisions of the Chelsea Out-Pensioners, numbering 1200 strong, in three battalions, were reviewed and inspected in Hyde Park, by the Duke of Wellington, in presence of Prince Albert and Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous staff. This veteran battalion, which was first formed in 1843, consists of the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham, who receive, in addition to the superannuation stipend, the sum of 2s. per diem while on duty; the corporals receive an addition of 6d., the sergeants of 1s., and the sergeants-major of 1s. 6d. The ages of the men vary from forty-five to fifty-five, which is the maximum. The staff consists of a lieutenant-colonel, three majors, five captains, eighteen sergeant-majors, fifty-eight sergeants, and fifty-eight corporals.

Shortly after nine o'clock, the cavalcade entered, and consisted of the Commander-in-Chief, attired as a Field-Marshal; Prince Albert, who was similarly attired; Prince George of Cambridge, who wore plain clothes; General Sir W. Gordon, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Macdonald, Major-General Brown, the Right Hon. the Secretary at War. Several ladies occupied places inside the circle. The Pensioners having presented arms and given the usual salutes, by dropping colours, &c., under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, C.B., were put through various evolutions, &c., by marching, forming into line, and firing.

The Brigade formed into three Battalions, each commanded by two officers, and divided into eight companies, each under a sergeant, carrying his sword drawn. The men were drawn up in line, across the Park, facing Park-lane, having the Magazine guard-house immediately in rear of the centre.

Among the evolutions which attracted most attention was the manual exercise with the musket, which the second division performed with the agility and precision of bygone days. Prince Albert, and those around his Royal Highness, evincing much satisfaction at this proof of efficiency. The firing of the battalion volleys was, also, remarkably good. The throwing back of the line in the direction of Kensington-gardens, and forming parallel with Connaught-terrace, was a movement very similar to one executed under the Duke of Wellington, and by some of the very men, when in action with the enemy.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The event of last week at this theatre was the production of Donizetti's charming opera comique, "La Figlia del Reggimento," which has been repeated on Tuesday and Thursday, with increased effect, and unbounded enthusiasm, by audiences crowded to the very ceiling. The extraordinary comic power of Mlle. Lind infuses into the rôle of the sutler girl, strikes everybody who witnesses this perfect impersonation with astonishment; and particularly those who have only seen her as *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo," or *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula." It is a charming *tout ensemble*, that excites the plaudits and cheers of the audience to a pitch seldom or never witnessed in this theatre: a combination of buoyant youthfulness, and unaffected grace and modesty; added to which, there is a certain frankness, gaiety, and *naïveté*, that is perfectly irresistible. On Tuesday evening, several *morceaux* in the first act were re-demanded; and, at her mar-

vellous execution of the *solfeggi* and *fioriture*, in the second act, the enthusiasm of the enraptured audience was at its height. We can compare this splendid display of vocalisation to a sky-rocket, that bursts in the air, scattering around the most resplendent and brilliant lights. Gardoni, as *Tonio*, and F. Lablache, as *Sulpizio*, were both able representatives of their respective rôles.

In justice to Mr. Maretzek, the chorus master, we must say the choruses were given with a perfect *ensemble*, preserving all the *nuances* which render them effective; and the band, under their enthusiastic conductor, Balfe, completed the well-deserved success which has attended his unwearied exertions during the season.

All the Royal boxes were full on Thursday night. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her Royal Consort Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Grand Duke Constantine, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the *élite* of the nobility at present in London, honoured the theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday night, her Majesty the Queen Dowager again honoured the performances with her presence. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl and Countess Brownlow, the Hon. Miss Seymour, and the Hon. W. Ashley. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at-

Lindley's charming violoncello obligato. Her "La ci darem" is delightful; and, with Tamburini's insinuating style, this duo is a certain encore. His *Don Juan* is one of those matchless pieces of acting that can only be seen once in one's life—whether the vocal or histrionic abilities be considered. He makes the libertine polished, graceful, and brave—the darker shades of the reckless seducer being thus relieved of their offensiveness. In the finale of the first act, when he turns round upon his foes, and in the Ghost scene, he was remarkably fine. Mario's divine singing of "Il mio tesoro" insures the encore with *furor*. His ascent to the B flat in his chest tones is of the most astonishing nature. Rovere's *Leporello* has to contend with the recollections of Lablache, who has made that part his own; but Rovere, by his racy humour and careful acting, secured the suffrages of the audience. The *Commendatore* is, on all hands, agreed never to have been so well sung as by Tagliafico. The pretty costume and stately style of Fanny Elssler in the *Cavalier*, in the minuet danced with Dumilâtre, in the ball-room scene, with its triple band and double chorus, added to this memorable *ensemble*.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed for the first time, and with as great a triumph as the "Don Juan," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Semiramide," &c.; and yet Grisi, Alboni, Corbali, Mario, Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c., were not included in the cast, thus displaying the great operatic resources

tended by the Baroness Hammerstein, the Earl of Clare, Baron Knessebeck, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, were also present. Although this was the first day of Ascot Races, the house was crowded to suffocation, and the same excitement was observed for two hours at the various entrances to the theatre as on former occasions previous to the doors being opened.

On Saturday night, Donizetti's sprightly comic opera "L'Elisir d'Amore," was presented with the best effect possible.

The veteran Lablache was in full force; his gigantic *pirouettes* were received with shouts of laughter. We were glad to perceive that Madame Castellan had recovered from her late indisposition; she sung with infinite grace and spirit. Gardoni was encored in that exquisite melody "Una furtiva lagrima," and F. Lablache and Gardoni obtained the same honour in their duet. The admirable dancing of the charming Cerito in the celebrated *pas de cinq*, from "Rosida," one of the variations of which, remarkable for those stupendous bounds, which Cerito excels in, was encored. The revived ballet "La Esmeralda," concluded the evening's entertainments, in which all those exquisite mimic powers, combined with grace, for which Carlotta Grisi is so eminent, were displayed by that highly talented *danseuse*, and in which Perrot, by his matchless pantomime and quaint comicalities, sent the audience home in perfect good humour, having excited their mirth and laughter to a remarkable degree.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni," given on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and Prince Leiningen, again attracted an overflowing house—a proof that the fashionable amateurs can appreciate the gems of the composer, as much as the classical dilettanti. With the exception of the *Masetto*, by Pietro Ley, the cast was perfect. Grisi's *Donna Anna* is one of the grandest specimens of lyrical portraiture: her delivery of the scene descriptive of her father's assassination by *Don Giovanni*, was Siddonian in fire and action. Corbali's *Donna Elvira* was beautifully sung: the music is excessively difficult, especially in the trying intervals in the "Mi tradi," but she conquered them most artistically, and her pure and limpid mezzo-soprano tones told well in the concerted pieces. In the trio by Grisi, Mario, and Corbali, "Proteggia il giusto cielo," there was a blending quality in the three voices rarely met with: it was enthusiastically encored, and by Royal hands. We have heard that this is a favourite trio of her Majesty, who sings a part in it with infinite skill and power. Madame Persiani's *Zerlina* is one of her best characters; but, elegant as her *horiture* is, we would prefer that she adhered to the original text more closely in the "Batti, batti," which she sings in G instead of F—which is no gain for



THE STATUE SCENE FROM "IL DON GIOVANNI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.



REVIEW OF THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS, IN HYDE PARK.

of the troupe. Mme. Persiani was the *Rosina*—she played it with bewitching grace and irresistible naïveté. Her singing of the "Una voce," of the "Dunque io son," and of the vocal exercise at the Piano, was superb. She created quite a *furor* by her roudies in the latter, taking the most astonishing intervals with delicious effect. She was prodigiously cheered both by band and audience. Salvi was the *Count*, and acted it well, particularly in the disguises of the drunken trooper and of the singing master. He overloaded the "Ecco ridente il cielo" with too many cadences, otherwise his singing was unexceptionable.

The *Dr. Bartolo* of Rovere was a great hit: the fine qualities of this comedian, which have gained him such great fame in Italy and Germany, are making way rapidly. When we state that Marini was the *Basilio*, it may be conceived what a treat was afforded by his singing of the song of "La Calunnia," one of the finest conceptions of Rossini. The making up of Marini was a capital picture of the bloated, corrupt, and malignant Spanish priest. Polonini sang the music of *Fiorello*, this small part being thus filled by a primo basso. Admirable as the artists were whose names we have just mentioned in their respective parts, it is certain that the sensation of the night was the *Figaro* of Ronconi. It took the house by storm from its striking originality, its attractive *Asses*, its unceasing activity, its sympathetic vivacity. In the "Largo al Factotum" he was encored with fervour—it was a novel reading, and accompanied on the guitar with the most ludicrous effect. The orchestra, at one time, was at a stand-still, joining in the risibility of the audience. The *Figaro* of Ronconi is a study to any actor: to follow him in the details of the most minute and intellectual by-play we have ever witnessed would be impossible, but all his points were strictly subservient to the dramatic situation, adding to the effects of his colleagues, and never losing sight of the *ensemble* by burlesque or extravagance. Ronconi, after his great tragic display in "Maria di Rohan," has shown himself to be a buffo actor, equally as distinguished. The overture was encored, and the band, in the accompaniments, gained additional glory by their splendid execution. The applause, laughter, callings forward, &c., throughout the opera were incessant.

On Thursday evening Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated, for the third time, being an extra night. Our Artists have supplied an Engraving of the scene, in which *Don Giovanni* (Tamburini), to the great dismay of *Leporello* (Ronconi) invites the *Statue* (Tagliafico) to the banquet. There was a full house, and the opera went off brilliantly. Mme. Persiani and Tamburini being encored in "La ci darem," Grisi, Corbari, and Mario in the trio "Proteggia," and Mario in "Il mio Tesoro." The leading singers were called for at the end of the *Ande* of the first act, and Tamburini at the end of the opera. This evening Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," will be given by special desire, the Queen Dowager honouring the new theatre with her presence for the first time. On Tuesday next, Bellini's "Norma" will be produced, with Grisi, Corbari, Salvi, and Marini. On Thursday (the extra night) Rossini's "Barbiere," with Persiani, Salvi, Rovere, Ronconi, Marini, and Polonini, will be repeated, with the second act of "Lucrezia," for Grisi, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini; and on Saturday week, Rossini's "Cenerentola" will be performed, to introduce Alboni in that character.

SURREY.

The operatical summer season at this theatre has been rendered remarkable by the triumphant production of a new opera, called "The Forest Maiden and the Moorish Page," the music by Mr. J. H. Tully, and the libretto by Mr. E. Fitzball. The story is of the true melodramatic unction, and is not destitute of interest, turning on the intrigues of *Philip of Spain* (Leffler), married to *Queen Mary*, of heretic burning memory, played by Mrs. H. Vining. *Philip* strives to win the affections of *Alice Copley* (Miss Rainforth), who is under the Queen's care, whilst the father, a proscribed heretic (Mr. McMahon) is persecuted by *Father Joseph*, the Queen's confessor (Mr. H. Horncastle). *Alice* resists the Royal libertine's addresses, and she is betrothed to *Francis Huntley* (Mr. Harrison). The Queen, suspecting the fidelity of *Philip*, employs *Leon*, a Moorish Page (Miss R. Isaacs), to watch his actions. By a series of incidents, *Alice* is sent to the Tower by the Queen, and incurs great risk of a "stake at Smithfield, or a chop on Tower Hill;" but this Fitzballish catastrophe is prevented by the Moorish Page turning out to be a woman, and an early love of *Philip*. She (the Page) convinces the Queen that *Alice* is innocent, and smells a poisoned flower, not to be in the way of annoying her Majesty, thus enabling Miss R. Isaacs to die on the stage very charmingly, and Miss Rainforth to pour forth a brilliant finale—

Ah! what joy,
What pure delight;
My day of bliss
Is golden bright!

This opera has been very well mounted, and is likely to have a great run. Mr. Tully's music was, however, worthy of a better libretto, and, we must add, of a better locality, and of better execution generally. He has a happy flow of melody, and his orchestral treatment is admirable. His defects are that he has overloaded the score for the trombones, cornets-a-piston, drum, &c. This may have arisen from a desire to propitiate the taste of his audience, or from the weakness of his stringed players in the orchestra.

Amongst the remarkable concerted pieces, were the finales of the first and second acts; the former containing a quatuor, the canonic form, and a beautiful prayer; and the latter, a striking climax. A charming madrigal, "Now the golden summer fly," was encored; and a chorus of trebles, "The tuneful lute," in the same school, was equally worthy of the distinction. Mr. Harrison has three ballads, of which the first, "Oh, softly sweet the moonbeams sleep," is the best, with the oboe accompaniment. This was encored, as also the martial strain, "From her I'll ne'er part." Miss Rainforth was encored in a pretty ballad, "A little cot beside the sea," and Miss R. Isaacs, in the "Moorish Maid," an elegant inspiration. The gem is, however, her second song, "Every joy of my childhood is gone"—instrumented with the greatest elegance. Mr. Leffler failed to impart any interest in his two songs—not being, apparently, acquainted either with the words or with the music.

We hope that Mr. Tully's star has set in favourably for another opera, now that he has proved himself worthy of a place in the first rank of English composers.

HAYMARKET.

The farce, bearing the somewhat ungrammatical title of "Who do they take me for?" produced at this house on Tuesday evening, does not appear destined to achieve a very prolonged existence; in fact, we always have misgivings as to the prospect of fun when we see a name like *Terence O'Reilly* in the bills. We fear all the old stage conventionalities of the Irish character—which are so far from being comical—done over again. There is humour, however, in the equivocal of this farce. An artist—the aforesaid *Terence* (Mr. Hudson)—engaged on an "Illustrated" publication, goes to Ireland to take a view of an estate, and is, in consequence, taken himself for a Baronet's steward sent to bid for it. From this slight point the plot starts, in the course of which the fortunate artist is "bought off" from bidding for the property by the steward *Pickings* (Mr. Tibury), for three thousand pounds, he wishing to get it for himself. Then there is a meeting with an old sweetheart (Mrs. Humby), and the rekindling of an old flame; and at last every thing is made very comfortable to every body; and all are satisfied, the audience perhaps being less so than the characters, from the extreme tenuity of the interest. Mr. Hudson played, as he always does, with great spirit, and certainly did all that could be done with the part; and Mrs. Humby's good-humoured broadly-natural acting was the same as ever. We did not hear who claimed the authorship of the farce, in spite of the question so clearly put in its title.

VAUXHALL.

The old proverb, which was barely kept up by its reputation last year, that Vauxhall and the rainy season always commenced together, is now fairly knocked on the head for good. The Royal property is open; the nights are fine and warm; and the glass is as high as the top of St. Mark's Campanile. The familiar words "Grand Gala," start again in prismatic tints from the posting-bills; passengers to the mail trains on the South Western Railway, see a lurid light in the air over the grounds, and discern lofty architectural structures rising above the manufactories of Lambeth; and the myriads of lamps twinkle through the trees as the passenger in Kennington-lane, is lured into the scene of enchantment by their half hidden galaxy.

Vauxhall opens this year under the management of Mr. Wardell—a gentleman who was the lessee two or three years ago. And it opens with many attractions. It has been altogether redecored. A picture of the Piazza di San Marco, at Venice, has been built on the Waterloo ground: the admission is half-a-crown: there is a ballet, and all sorts of wonderful people to do, apparently impossible things, at certain periods of the evening; steamers go almost to the very gates for twopenny; and the refreshments do not appear to have advanced in price, amidst the general dearness. In fact, should the weather last fine throughout the summer, there is a prospect of Vauxhall becoming not only a Royal property, but a very good common-place commercial one.

We were once told that an attentive reading of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" would put ten years on our lives. As an antidote to this not very desirable effect, we think that a visit to Vauxhall takes away twenty. For, in the excitement of the attractions, we forget all the intervening time. We see the fireworks go up as of old, and break in showers of gold, amid the mock expressions of wonder and admiration on the part of the populace—sounds we once uttered in pure delight. We hear once more the indistinct clash of the brass band through the foliage, as of old; we recognise, as the voice of an ancient friend, the ring of the bell that announces the different amusements—a bell that we are certain, is kept, from year to year, with great care, so unaltered is its tone; and we see the red-coated waiters bustling about with, to all appearances, the same bread of cold roast fowls that we delighted, in days gone by, to see upon the table. We never knew where the Vauxhall fowls came from. They were a breed by themselves, and the like was never seen anywhere else. They had peculiarly sharp breast-bones, wonderfully small wings, and a singularly tight skin. But they were very delicious.

There is plenty to see this year at Vauxhall, apart from the ballet and the Bedouins. All the old rained-out views—the procession of monks, and the hermit, and sea-pieces, &c., have been taken away, and some very well arranged tableaux and models substituted. The view of Venice, on the Waterloo Ground, is very cleverly arranged. It is somewhat singular the heads of the Surrey Zoological Gardens have not before taken so very effective a subject. The point of view is taken on the canal at the water end of the Piazza St. Marco, between the public gardens and the arsenal. It is a capital representation; smaller, to be sure, than the original, but giving a very clear idea of the "Queen of the Adriatic;" and we can give this opinion honestly. The fireworks certainly surpass those of former years; and, altogether, Vauxhall is well deserving of a visit.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The taste for *al fresco* places of amusement is evidently on the increase in England, and the above picturesque spot bids fair to become one of the most popular. None of the similar resorts are so rich in beautiful foliage; and the transition from the dusty suburbs of London to its fresh leafiness is more sudden than in any other resort of the same character.

Here again, great alterations have been made since last year—the principal one being the erection of an out of door orchestra, surrounded by a large platform of wood, for the promenade or dance. For the latter diversion, however, it is at present unfitted. The rain and the heat together have so warped and strained the boards that it is only at the risk of one's neck a dance can be accomplished. In fact, the floor is almost like the ribbed platform under the end of the chandelier at Brighton.

Of the accessory sights, a very clever cosmorama view of Mexico deserves especial commendation. It is excellently painted. Some moonlight shadows are captilly introduced, as well as a broad light effect upon what appears to be a city of housetops.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—Some of the extreme Liberal party, who were instrumental in getting up a requisition to Sir Robert Peel to become a candidate for the representation of the borough of Birmingham, wrote to the honourable Baronet, requesting to be informed if he would accept it, if satisfactorily signed. An answer has been received from the right hon. Baronet, in which he firmly declines the intended honour, requests that further canvassing should not be attempted, and that the requisition should not be proceeded with.

LIVERPOOL.—Lord Sandon and Sir Howard Douglas have both resigned the representation of Liverpool.

EAST SURREY.—Mr. Kemble retires from the representation, but Mr. Antrobus will again come forward. Mr. Alcock will, it is said, supply Mr. Kemble's place without opposition, and the county will thus be spared the trouble, and the candidates the expense, of a contest.

MIDDLESEX.—It is generally understood that no contest will take place for this county. A tacit understanding exists that Lord Robert Grosvenor, the present Whig member, and Colonel T. Wood will take their seats unopposed.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sir Frederick Trench retires from the representation of this borough, and has published his address, announcing the retirement. Lord Mulgrave will, it is understood, be returned in his place.

SURREY.—On Monday last, Mr. Butler, the new candidate in place of Mr. Disraeli, addressed the electors. He declared himself opposed to any further grants to the Roman Catholic Church, and promised to uphold the landed interests of the country, and to oppose the New Poor Law.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Mr. Ferrand declines offering himself for this borough at the next election; the Hon. W. Lascelles (Free Trader), brother of the Earl of Harewood, declared his intention to solicit the suffrages of the electors.

CITY OF LINCOLN.—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has announced that he will not be a candidate. The contest will, therefore, be between the present Conservative members (Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. W. R. Collett) and Mr. C. Seely (Whig). It is expected that the latter will be returned at the head of the poll, and that Colonel Sibthorp will be his colleague.

NEW PIER AT PORTSEA.—Portsea Pier opened on Wednesday, and will afford great accommodation to the town. The rejoicings usual on such occasions took place.

EARLY HARVEST IN YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday, a fine full-shot ear of wheat of the current growth was exhibited in the Leeds corn market, by a corn and flour dealer, who had gathered it on the previous day, at a short distance from Leeds.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—A complete change was observed in the Manchester goods market on Tuesday; for, instead of the quiet, inanimate state of the last two months, everything appeared active, and some very extensive sales and contracts were made, at an advance of 1½d. to 3d. per piece; and several opulent manufacturers refused to sell at the current rates. This sudden alteration is owing to the splendid weather—the decline in the price of grain—the money market being easier—the advance in cotton—and last, though not least, that this is the time when the printers and merchants usually make contracts for the autumn; and the other causes named have given an impetus that has induced buyers to commence perhaps earlier than they might have done. Stocks of all widths in printing cloths are extremely light; it is therefore expected that a further advance must take place. Domestic are also better to sell, and an advance may be noted. Upon the whole things are very much better, and the general opinion is, that corn must still recede in price, and that we have seen the worst. Indeed, confidence was more manifest on Tuesday than for several months.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DROWNED AT OXFORD.—On Monday two young gentlemen were drowned, while bathing in the Isis. One of them was an undergraduate member of Lincoln College, Mr. John George Stilwell, and the other Mr. C. Sewell, of Furnival's-inn, London, a gentleman of independent fortune, who had been spending a few days at Oxford. A Mr. Joy, who was angling, attempted to save Mr. Sewell, but was unsuccessful. The Coroner's Jury in both cases returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

BREAD RIOT NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday a disturbance took place at Arnold, four miles from Nottingham, in which a baker had taken from his cart 17 stone of bread, and a bag from his pocket, in which were gold, silver, and copper. About five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Gardner, baker, of Millstone-lane, Nottingham, with his wife, arrived at Arnold, with a cart-load of bread to supply several shops, and they had delivered about thirty stone when they were surrounded by a vast mob, and grossly assailed by stones, bricks, and other missiles. Mrs. Gardner was knocked down with a piece of a brick striking her upon the back, and her husband was severely injured. Men and women surrounded the cart, and they cleared off all the bread, amounting to about 17 stone in quantity, and seized a bag, in which was money received for bread, and change they were taking to a customer. They robbed him of £18 13s. 9d. The poor man and his wife escaped with their lives, but lost all their property. The bag was taken up in the middle of the road, with only twopenny in it. Some of the parties are known, and will be brought to justice for this gross outrage. Mr. Gardner had often been threatened during the late rise if he did not keep down the price of his bread; at the time of the outrage his bread was 2d. per stone lower than the selling price in Nottingham.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CHESTER.—A strict inquiry has been instituted by Captain Simmons, the Government Inspector-General of Railways, into the circumstances attending the falling of the bridge over the Dee. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Robert Stephenson expressed an opinion, that the train was travelling faster than had been stated, and that the tender by some means got off the rails, and on passing over the bridge struck the girder a lateral blow and fractured it. The board of Directors, after giving every attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that no precaution or engineering skill could have guarded against the accident. The Coroner's investigation concerning the deaths of the five unfortunate persons who were killed by the late falling of the Dee suspension bridge on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, was resumed by Mr. Hestage, the City Coroner, on Wednesday morning. Mr. James Walker, civil engineer, who had been sent down by the Government, assisted the Coroner in the course of the investigation, in putting the usual scientific questions. Captain Simmons, the Deputy Inspector of Railways, and Major Foster, the Inspector of Fortifications, also attended to watch the evidence on the part of the Government. Messrs. Locke, Vignolles, and Gooch, engineers, were in attendance to give evidence as to the solidity and construction of the bridges. The chief witnesses examined were Major-General Pasley, and Mr. R. Stephenson. The inquest is not yet concluded.

MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE AT PRESTON.—Last Saturday night, the mill belonging to Mr. Bashall, at Preston, was found to be on fire, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, who were quickly on the spot, the flames obtained so completely the possession of the premises that it was impossible to subdue them, and the whole mill, which consisted of four stories, was reduced to a mass of blackened ruins. It required great exertions to preserve the adjoining property. The factory had stopped working some days previously, and the origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. The loss was estimated at from £3000 to £5000, but the building was insured.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT IN LANCASHIRE.—A coal-pit accident occurred on Saturday, at the Mountain Mine Colliery, situated nearly midway between Chorley and Wigan, about 25 miles from Manchester. Six persons were working a vein of coal about 30 yards from the bottom of the shaft, when a large piece of rock, several tons weight, fell from the roof, burying them underneath. Some other workmen in the mines, discovering their situation, immediately set to work to liberate the sufferers; but, having to split the stone into pieces before it could be moved, a considerable time was occupied in the business. Two men and two boys were taken out quite dead, and the two other workmen were much injured, but not killed.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LANCASHIRE.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, an attempt was made by an agricultural labourer, named William Lambert, residing at Bitteswell, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, to murder his wife, while she slept. It would appear that the wretched man has for some time entertained jealous suspicions towards his unfortunate victim; that he rose between four and five o'clock, deliberately locked the house door, concealed the key, and, having possessed himself of a razor, and returned to the room where his wife slept, he there inflicted a wound upon the unfortunate woman, extending from the bottom of the neck below the left ear, across the throat to the right ear. She awoke, and, by a sudden exertion, contrived to escape down stairs, when she forced the door and reached the street. The neighbourhood having been alarmed by her cries, assistance was immediately rendered. The wounded woman is in great danger.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A WOMAN.—A woman named Elizabeth Jackson has been committed for trial at Manchester, for attempting to cut the throat of her son-in-law, named Thomas Royle, who resided with his wife in the same house with the prisoner, at No. 43, Eaton-street, Hulme.

MURDER AT KIDDERMINSTER.—A dreadful murder was committed at Kidderminster, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, on a brewer named Philpotts. The murderer is a journeyman ironmonger, named Lloyd, in the employ of Messrs. Welch and Sons. The deceased and prisoner had been drinking at several public houses, and had quarrelled. When they were going home, at the time above stated, and Lloyd was at his door, he aimed a blow at Philpotts with a clasp-knife, severing the windpipe. Mr. Bradley, surgeon, was immediately in attendance, but life was extinct. Inspector Peters was immediately on the spot, and apprehended the prisoner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, June 10, on which occasion MIDDLE JENNY LIND will appear in one of her Favourite Characters. To be followed by Various Entertainments in the Ballet Department; combining the talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Lucile Grabi, Mdlle. Rose, and Mdlle. Corbari, M. P. Leon, and M. St. Leon.

The Free List is suspended, the Public Press excepted.

Pit Tickets may be obtained, as usual, at the Theatre, price 10s. 6d. each. Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office at the Theatre.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, on FRIDAY, June 18th, when will be performed Rossini's S'ABAT MATER, on which occasion Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Signora Co. Bari, and Mdlle. Alboni, Signor Salvi, Signor Salvini, Signor Tamburini, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tagliafico, and Signor Marini will appear.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

In the course of the morning, Rossini's LA CARITA, by the whole strength of the company. Beethoven's GRAND BATTLE SINFONIA will be performed by the Orchestra, with two additional Military Bands, under the direction of M. COSTA.

Prices of Admission.—Pit and First Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s.; Pit Stalls, 15s.; First Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Second Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.; Grand Tier Boxes, £1 4s. 6d.; Pit and First Tier Boxes, £3 13s. 6d.; Second Tier Boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; Third Tier Boxes, £2 2s. 6d.; Fourth Tier Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.; Second Amphitheatre Tickets, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Tickets, 2s. 6d.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at the Box-Office, Bow-street.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SPLENDID SUMMER

FETES, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—(Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.)—Under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, MONDAY, June 7th, THE GOLDEN-FOOTED STEED; or, The Charmed Horse of the Black Valley. New Scenes in the Circle. Concluding with Lord Byron's BRIDE OF ABYDOS. Mr. Batty begs respectfully to acquaint his Patrons and the Public that in addition to his present splendid Establishment, he has formed an engagement with Mr. Wm. West, late of the Amphitheatre, and of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, for his appearance on Monday Next, June 14th, in a Grand Spectacle, founded on historical events, entitled THE STORMING OF QUITO; or, the Warrior of the Sun; arranged from Brindley Sheridan's play of "Pizarro."—Acting and Stage Manager, M. W. D. Broadfoot. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices: Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The Popular Entertainment given by the Ethiopian Serenaders, PELL, HARRINGTON, WHITE, STARWOOD, and GERMON, will positively terminate at the End of June. During the few remaining weeks of their Engagement, the Performances will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, and a Morning Performance will take place every Wednesday. The Entertainments on the Thursday Evenings will be appropriated for the separate Benefits of each Member of the Company; on which occasion, every visitor to the Stalls or Private Boxes will be presented with a Portrait of the Ben-fidèle. THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 10, for the BENEFIT OF STANWOOD (Accordion); THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, for the BENEFIT OF WHITE (Banjo); THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, for the BENEFIT OF HARRINGTON (Banjo); THURSDAY, JULY 1st, for the BENEFIT OF PELL (Bones). Being positively their last appearance but on—Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.—Private Boxes and Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.

The whole of this magnificent Establishment IS NOW OPEN DAY EVENING for TWO SHILLINGS. Children, Half-price. Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten.

CREMORNE.—LESSEE, MR. JAMES ELLIS.—Open every day except Saturday. Public attention is solicited to the following brief reference to the inducements held out to visit this enchanting rendezvous—Jangling in the very centre of Trees and Flowers; Laurent's Band of Fifty Performers; The Illuminated Pagoda Orchestra; The Lighted Trees; The Vaudeville; The Barlow-American Entertainment; Mori and Children à la Rialty; The Concert; The Ballet; The Tyrolean Band; and the Fireworks. Admission One Shilling.—Cremorne can be reached from every part of Town by Omnibus for 6d.; and Sunday Trains at 2d.—K.B. The Victoria Grand Hotel will ascend in the great Nassau Balloon on MONDAY, June 7th.—Omnibuses and Steamboats after the Entertainments have concluded.

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM'S FIRST PERFORMANCE.

ANCE at this Society, on TUESDAY, JUNE 8 at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartet No. 66 in G. Haydn.—Quartet No. 3, Op. 44, in D; Mendelssohn—Grand Sonata, dedicated to Kreutzer, Violin and Pianoforte; Beethoven—Exercitans: Joachim, Delloire, Hill, and Rosenthal. Pianoforte. Single admissions, Half a Guinea each, to be had on application to the Director, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, and OLIVER'S Music-sellers.

J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Hanover-square Rooms.

Programme of the SEVENTH CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING.—Sinfonia Eroica, Beethoven. Fantasia Flute, Sig. Clarif. Overture, Jossenda, Spohr. Sinfonia in C. No. 5, Haydn. Overture, Der Freyschütz. Vocalist, Madame Knipfel and Herr Pischek. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. ADDISON and HODSON, 210, Regent-street.

MADAME DULCKEN'S ANNUAL CONCERT, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, at which all the most eminent Artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, in conjunction with all the available talent in town, will appear. Amongst the most equal to be performed will be a new Trio for Three Violins, by Messrs. Hellmesberger and Salentin; also a new Trio for Three Pianofortes; and a Capriccio, composed and executed by Her Majesty. Messrs. Godefroid and Clarif will also perform Fantasia on the Harp and Flute. Early application for Stalls and Boxes is respectfully solicited at the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries, and of MADAME DULCKEN, 80, Harley-street.

WILLMER, SCHULHOFF, KUHE, and BENEDICT, will

perform a Double Duet for Eight Hands and Two Pianofortes entitled "Lehli, et Anjoud'hui," composed expressly for this occasion by M. M. CHÉLIER, for M. BENEDICT'S MORNING CONCERT, on MONDAY, 14th June, at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of her MAJESTY'S THEATRE, where several of the most eminent Artists of her Majesty's Theatre will appear, in conjunction with all the available talent in town.

Boxes and Stalls for this, the most attractive Concert of the Season, may be obtained at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park.—THE SECOND

EXHIBITION this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT the 9th of June. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows or Members, price 5s. each; or, on the day of the Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY has just deposited a complete series of APPARATUS, illustrating the Principles of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, as now worked on the leading lines of railway. Also, Superb Specimens of their Electric Clocks, Alarms, &c. Amongst the various works of interest explained is a WORKING MODEL OF CLAASSEN'S PATENT IMPROVED RAILWAY. Dr. Bachofner's LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. CHEMICAL LECTURES by J. H. Peppé, Esq., on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS, DIVING EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA, Late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.

MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans. Madame Warton begs to announce that the Last Grand Morning Performance of the immortal WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPS will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 8th, being the last week of their representation with the novel effects produced by the New Chemical Light by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens pronounced by the public press to be unequalled. The programme will be a selection from the most admired works of Canova, Flaxman, and other distinguished masters. Madame Warton will appear in person, in a splendid New Series of Tableaux Vivans. White Marble Statues three times a week, Morning Performance at Three; Evening at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

THE HOLY CITY and its ENVIRONS.—Mr. J. WOOD

JOHNS, late Acting Consul in Palestine, and Architect of the English Church on Mount Zion, has opened his New Gallery, at 79, Newman-street. The hours for illustrating and describing this most interesting subject, are—Morning, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4; Evening, 7 and 8. Mr. John's Lectures at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

FISHMONGERS' and POULTERERS' ASYLUM, WOOD

GREEN, near HORNSEY.—The FIRST STONE of this Asylum will be LAID by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount MORPETH, M.P., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK. A Public Breakfast will be provided on the Grounds. Tickets for admission may be obtained of the Committee; of the Builders, Messrs VEERY and Co., on the Grounds; and of the Secretary, D. S. RICKNELL, 11, Water-lane, City.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Great Room of the

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 19, John-street, Adelphi, on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, at 2 o'clock, to promote the ERECTION of a MONUMENT to commemorate the Introduction of Printing into England, and in Honour of WILLIAM CAXTON, the earliest English Printer. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the LORD MORPETH, Chief Commissioner of H.M. Woods, &c.—Subscriptions will be received by Messrs Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Fried, Fleet-street; Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street; at the Society of Arts; and by the Treasurer, the Rev. H. H. Milman, Clarendon, Westminster.

HENRY COLE, Hon. Sec.

SCOTTISH BALLADS.—Mr. LAND respectfully announces

his intention of giving INSTRUCTION in SCOTTISH BALLAD SINGING. Mr. Land's engagement at Mr. Wilson's Entertainments having terminated, he will remain in town this season and RECEIVE PUPILS for Singing, the Pianoforte, and the art of Accompaniment, as formerly.—15, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The

London and Westminster Bank ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of travellers and residents on the Continent. These notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to carry his route without inconvenience, no ex. case whatever is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. These notes may be obtained at the head office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lombury; or at the branches of the Bank, viz.—1, St. James's square; 213, High Holborn; 4, Strand-place, Oxford-street; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; and 87, High-street, Whitechapel.

By order of the Board, JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager.

ROCK SHOOTING.—AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An

entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY Junr, for killing Rabbits, Rooks, &c. Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 55s. each, pump and apparatus complete.—See Treatise, price 6d., by post.—REILLY Gun-maker, Elizabethan Building, New Oxford-street.—REMOVED FROM 316, HOLBORN.

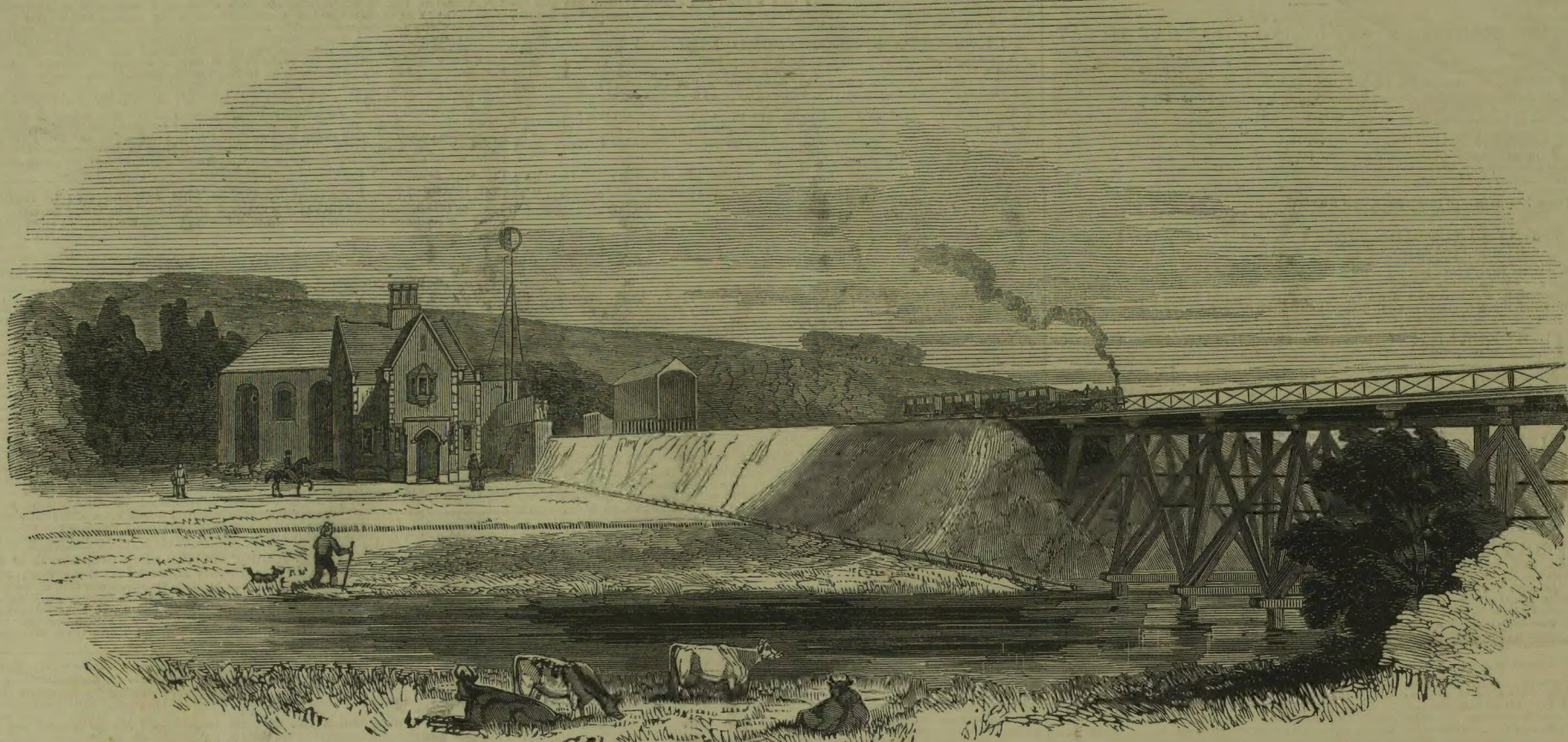
THERE is not probably any existing art which confers a more

genuine and more intense pleasure, than that which perpetuates the features of those endeared to us by the ties of relationship, or by still closer bonds, and we all must be impressed with the gratification derived from possessing a faithful likeness of a parent or valued friend, in order that, when death or distance shall separate us, we may, through the medium of the painter's art, recall to our mind and sight the features and expression of those whose memory we hold most dear. Mr. HYMAN DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has removed to a more commodious and eligible residence, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, where he will receive visitors from ten till five. Having studied the works of the best masters, more particularly those who have devoted their talents to the art of Portraiture, including the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir M. A. Shee, &c., he guarantees to those who may favour him with their patronage, a well-painted picture, in addition to a perfect resemblance. Specimens may be seen, and terms ascertained, on application to Mr. DAVIS, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place.

GENERAL ELECTION. A GENTLEMAN. 631.

and will with pleasure answer any inquiries.—Ask for CABBURN'S OIL, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, Gout, Pains in the Limbs, Flesh, &c.; which may be had in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., at No. 1, King's-cross, and of all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors. Testimonials of importance, also, may be seen in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide."

THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DORCHESTER RAILWAY.



THE WIMBORNE STATION, AND PART OF THE VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER STOUR.

THIS new line of Railway, it will be seen, by the following notes, passes through a country of picturesque character and antiquarian interest.

The line branches off from the South Western Railway, at the upper end of the town of Southampton, and passes, through a tunnel, under the old road to London. This tunnel is nearly 531 yards in length, and is cut through a soil of gravel and clay. The Railway then passes on to Redbridge and Brokenhurst, the latter station being most exquisitely situated amidst the charming scenery of the New Forest. The next station leads to Christchurch, a town containing some beautiful and interesting relics of the past, in the ruins of its ancient Collegiate Church and Priory, which are well worthy of notice. Wimborne Minster is the next station, the town being about half a mile from the station. The Minster or Collegiate Church in this town is a most interesting remain of antiquity, said to have been erected between the years 705 and 723. Some assert that the existing remains are of the earliest Saxon style, whilst others are of opinion that most parts of the Church were built soon after the Conquest. The whole building has a cathedral-like appearance, and consists of a nave, choir, and transepts. Its length, from east to west, is about 180 feet. The chancel or choir is elevated considerably above the nave, there being an ascent of twelve steps to it. Amongst the many illustrious dead whose ashes repose within its walls, King Ethelred's remains are said to have been interred here, and a brass memorial relates the circumstance. This memorial, however, is of much later date than the Saxon period. We understand it is likely to be repaired, and it certainly deserves a complete restoration, as it is a remarkably fine specimen of ancient architecture. One of our Illustrations shows the Wimborne Station,

and part of the Viaduct over the river Stour. The station, which is at the base of an embankment, is in the Tudor style of architecture, and is built of red brick, with dressings of yellow brick. We may here observe that all the stations have nearly the same arrangements, are of similar form, and are all built of red and yellow brick. The viaduct, which is of wood, as, indeed, are all the viaducts on the line, is about twenty-seven feet high. The next station leads to Poole, to which town a branch rail of two miles and a half in length is formed.

Wareham is the next station, and the town itself is nicely situated on a rising ground. At about five miles from Wareham stands Corfe Castle, celebrated in history for its being the scene of the murder of the Saxon King Edward, afterwards canonised as "the Martyr." It is said that Edward's remains were interred at Wareham.

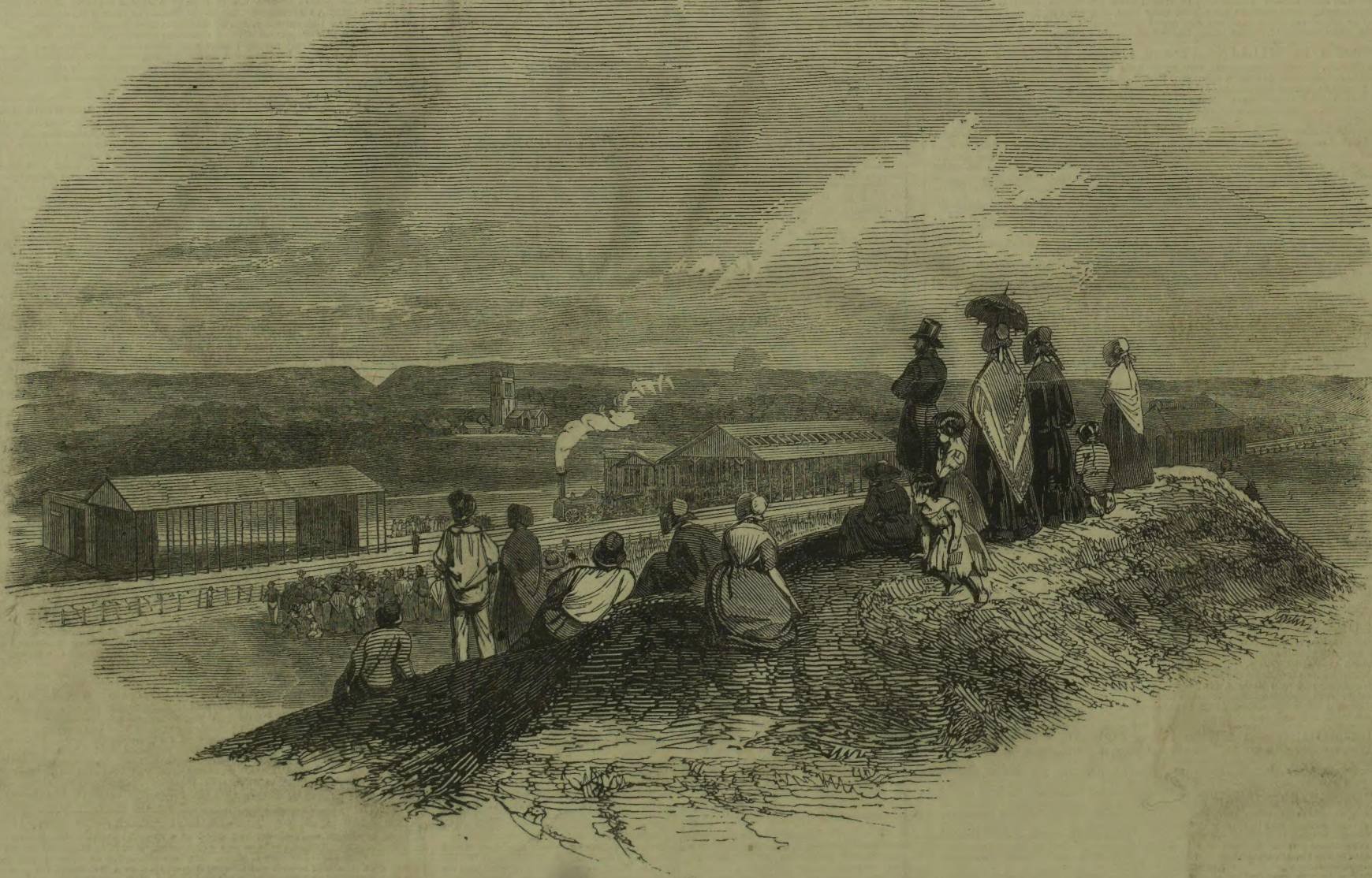
About five or six miles beyond Wareham is the station at Wool, near which are the ruins of Binder Abbey. Moreton station then follows; and next Dorchester, where the line terminates. The station is about a quarter of a mile from the town; and, as may be seen by our Engraving, is well situated. The town of Dorchester is not seen in our View, as it is concealed by trees: the church tower on the rising ground is that of Fordington, a parish in continuation of Dorchester. The tower has remarkably handsome belfry windows, and a curious piece of sculpture over the doorway; but the interior of the church is very plain.

Dorchester was anciently named Durnovaria, and is supposed to have been an important Roman station, from the numerous antiquities discovered there. The Railway passes within the distance of a field of the celebrated Roman Amphitheatre, a view and description of which are given in a late number of our Journal; and which, at one time, was threatened with destruction by this same railway. The Amphitheatre is still in

good preservation; and from it our View of the Railway Station was made, its rising side being shown in the Illustration. The station is very neat in its arrangement; the arrival and departure platforms, and coverings, being very complete, and well ordered in every respect. The total length of the Railway, from Southampton to Dorchester, is sixty-two miles and a half.

The completion of this Railway is an important work in the perfecting of the South Western system; upon which we find the following statement in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:—"The coast communication of the south and south-western districts, by means of the South-Eastern and Brighton, and their connection with the South-Western, and again by the latter with Yeovil, Cornwall, Portsmouth, and the south of Devon, will soon become as perfect as possibility can make it. So that by its means, and that of the electric telegraph, Government commands, troops, stores, and ammunition may be transmitted, by the one in a few minutes, and by the other in a few hours, to all the principal dock-yards, arsenals, and ports. The completion of the Southampton and Dorchester places the South-Western Railway in possession of an extended territory of 62 miles. They hold an interest in it to the extent of £320,000, and are to lease it at £20,000 per annum, with half surplus profits." Originally, the South-Western Railway was but a line of 78 miles between London and Southampton; whereas, it is now the centre of a great system, which, including extensions in progress, makes a total length of 265 miles.

The Southampton and Dorchester Railway was advertised to be opened on Tuesday; but, on Saturday night, the tunnel under Aslat's Carriage Bazaar gave way; and the opening for traffic has, consequently, been deferred by the Company.



THE DORCHESTER STATION, FROM THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.